FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

Weinberger Remarks on Missiles in Cuba Attacked AA 1
TASS Cites Kennedy on Soviet Arms Proposal AA 1
IZVESTIYA: U.S. Public Wants Stop to Arms Race [19 Mar] AA 1
Zhukov Views U.S. Fears Over Brezhnev Warning AA 2
PRAVDA Comments on Soviet Peace Proposals [19 Mar] AA 3
World Reaction to Brezhnev Proposals Cited [PRAVDA 17 Mar] AA 4
Bogachev Views U.S. Naval 'Double Standard' AA 5
Israelyan Voices Opposition to Space Weapons AA 6

COMMUNIST RELATIONS

Excellence, Unity Noted in Friendship-82 Exercises BB 1
PAP Report BB 1
Jaruzelski, Hoffman, Kulikov BB 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

'International Observers Roundtable' 21 March [Gaydar, Kornilov, Ariyevich] CC 1
Nuclear Arms Moratorium CC 1
Zero Option CC 2
Naval Operations Limited CC 3
Polish Pipeline, Afghanistan CC 5
South African Aggression CC 6
OPEC Agrees on Plan to Reduce Production CC 7
Conference Ends CC 7
Bolshakov Views U.S. Attitude Toward CSCE [PRAVDA] CC 8
NATO Nuclear Planning Group Convenes in U.S. CC 8
Moscow Condemns Japan's Role in Naval Exercise [Tsvetov] CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

U.S. Allies Resist Pressure for Sanctions [Zhukov] A 1
U.S. Pursues Pershing-Style Military Strategy [Fesunenko] A 2

CHINA

PRC Gymnasts To Participate in Games in USSR B 1
XINHUA Report B 1
PRC Response to Brezhnev Peace Proposals Viewed [Yakovlev] B 1
Tashkent Broadcasts to Minorities in China, USSR B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Weinberger Interviewed on Japanese Defense C 1
Growing Movement Against Nuclear Weapons in Japan C 1

SOUTH ASIA

Marshal Ustinov Concludes Visit to India D 1
Embassy Speeches D 1
Departure Statement D 2
Return to Moscow D 3
Text of IZVESTIYA Interview With DRA Premier [3 Mar] D 3
Soviet Official on Trade With Afghanistan D 5

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Lao Prime Minister Departs Moscow for Home E 1
PRC Navy Commander's Visit to Thailand Viewed E 1
U.S. Behind Use of Chemical Weapons in Kampuchea E 1
[Golts in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 23 Feb]
U.S. Seeking To Encircle Asian Continent E 2
[Kosryev in PRAVDA 2 Mar]
Forthcoming Vietnamese Party Congress Viewed [Shishlin] E 3
Laos-USSR Space Communications Link Inaugurated E 4
[Fadeyev, Chausov in PRAVDA 1 Mar]

EASTERN EUROPE

Materials on Visit by CSSR's Foreign Minister F 1
Gromyko Luncheon Address F 1
Chnoupek Luncheon Speech F 3
Talks 19 March F 4
TV Interview With Chnoupek F 4
TASS Report on Communique F 5
Chnoupek Departure F 6
Demichev Confers With CSSR Cultural Aides F 7
SED's Mueckenberger Lauds Brezhnev Proposals F 7
CIA, RFE Subversion Still Evident in Poland F 7
[IZVESTIYA]
Current Developments in Poland Reported F 8
New Journalists Union F 8
PZPR Plan for Jubilee F 8
TASS Roundup F 9
'Disorders' in Kosovo, SFRY Noted in PRAVDA [13 Mar] F 9

WESTERN EUROPE

KOMMUNIST Assails PCI Leadership's Position [No 4] G 1
Italian Communist Criticizes PCI Leaders G 3
Moscow Scores FRG's West Berlin Activities G 4
Moscow Comments on Reagan-Strauss Meeting G 4
Buckley Talks With Spadolini Another Failure G 4
Italy's Soviet Submarine Story 'Concocted' G 5
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 11 Mar]
French Reporter's Poland Commentary Carried G 5
[LITERATURNAYA GAZETA 10 Mar]
Finnish Minister Views Economic Relations G 7
IZVESTIYA Editorial on Soviet-Finnish Ties [14 Mar] G 8

Materials on London Chamber of Commerce Visit G 10
Yuriy Brezhnev Receives Delegation G 10
Delegation Ends Visit G 10
Shitikov Meets With Belgian Parliamentarians G 10
CPSU Delegation Returns From FRG G 11
[PRAVDA 12 Mar]
USSR, Malta Sign Culture Agreement G 11

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

IZVESTIYA Hits U.S. Arms Sales to Mideast [Geyvandov, 12 Mar] H 1
Moscow Arabic Criticizes U.S. Middle East Policy [Zlatorunskiy] H 3
PRAVDA Views U.S. Relations With Arab Countries [Vasilyev] H 4
Habib Mideast Mission Encourages Israelis [Levnochenko] H 4
PLO's Qadummi Evaluates Soviet Mideast Policy H 5
Anniversary of YAR Friendship Treaty Viewed [Ostalskiy] H 6
Comment on YAR Ties H 6
Mubarak Endorses Sentences on Assassins H 7
Syrian CP Issues Document, Resolutions H 7
TASS on Arrogant U.S. Libya Oil Boycott H 8
Iran's Cooperation in Job Training Praised H 9

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

PRAVDA Surveys Ghana's New Military Regime [Tarasov, 1 Mar] J 1
Three Agents Expelled J 2
Campaign Against Speculators J 2
[Tarasov in PRAVDA 9 Mar]
TASS on CIA Coup Plans J 3
Somali Unrest Stems From Regime's 'Apostasy' J 4
[Bochkarev in NOVOYE VREMYA 12 Mar]
Angolan Union Leader Supports Brezhnev Proposals J 6

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaraguan Junta Leader Sends Note to UN K 1
Nicaraguan TU Official Holds Press Conference K 2
International Press on U.S. Threat to L. America K 2
Moscow Reports on Cuba, Nicaragua Meeting K 3
Shalnev Views Honduras Anti-Nicaragua Role K 4
Moscow Comments on Dutch Journalists' Death K 4
PRAVDA on U.S. Covert Activities in Nicaragua K 5
[Kurdyumov, 17 Mar]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Reportage on Activities of AUCCTU Congress R 1
Vietnamese Delegate' Speech R 1
Hungary's Gaspar Interviewed R 2
GDR's Tisch on Brezhnev Speech R 3
Speech by GDR's Tisch [cross-reference] R 4
UK Delegate's Speech R 4
Delegates' Speeches R 4
AUCCTU Secretary's Speech R 5
Adoption of Resolution R 6
Message to CPSU R 6
Closing of Debate R 7
Closing Session R 8
Video Report on Closing R 9
TASS Roundup R 9
Subbotin Press Conference R 10

Foreign Delegates Reception R 11
Chairman, Presidium Elected R 11
Shalayev Biography R 11
Viktorov Article on TU Monitoring Functions R 12
[TRUD 12 Mar]
Brezhnev To Attend Tashkent Awards Ceremony R 15
Moscow Departure R 15
Arrival in Tashkent R 16
Grishin Addresses Meeting in Moscow 19 Mar R 16
Ideological Seminar Convenes in Krasnovosk R 16

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Agricultural Developments for 18 March T 1
Weather, Soil and Crop Conditions Evaluated T 1
[Ignatova in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 14 Mar]

MILITARY DEVELOPMENTS

Soviet Leaders Announce Marshal Chuykov's Death V 1
Funeral Arrangements V 1
Chuykov's Honor Guard V 1

WEINBERGER REMARKS ON MISSILES IN CUBA ATTACKED

LD191546 Moscow TASS in English 1540 GMT 19 Mar 82

["There Should Be No Double Standard" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar, TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger spoke in an NBC interview about that part of the speech, made by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, which contains a clearly worded warning that if the Government of the United States and its NATO allies were actually to carry out their plans to deploy in Europe hundreds of new American missiles capable of striking targets on the territory of the Soviet Union, this would compel the USSR to take retaliatory steps that would put the other side, including the United States itself, its territory, in an analogous position.

Caspar Weinberger discoursed in this connection about the Soviet Union's "intention" to deploy nuclear missiles in Cuba. The deductions he made shall be left on his conscience. It is some other thing that is important, however. The U.S. defence minister threatened that the deployment of Soviet missiles in retaliation for U.S. actions or even preparations for their deployment would lead to a situation when the United States would take every measure and make every step to prevent that.

A legitimate question arises in this connection: How, to follow Caspar Weinberger's logic, should the Soviet Union react to the United States' attempts to site in the immediate vicinity of the Soviet Union some 600 U.S. cruise and Pershing-2 missiles, fitted with nuclear warheads and zeroed in on the USSR?

TASS CITES KENNEDY ON SOVIET ARMS PROPOSAL

LD210024 Moscow TASS in English 2057 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] San Francisco, 20 Mar, TASS -- Prominent American political figure Edward Kennedy, Democratic senator from Massachusetts, has urged the Reagan administration to treat the fresh Soviet peace initiatives with all seriousness.

The USA must use the latest Soviet proposal as an opportunity for making progress on a large-scale, he said addressing a meeting of the Democratic Party council of California in the city of Fresno. Instead of criticising the Soviet proposal, we should strive to go even further, to freeze even more weapons, to make an even bigger step. Deplorably, the senator said, the U.S. administration has a programme for armament, but has no peace programme. In Edward Kennedy's opinion, the USA should renounce the expensive armament programmes burdensome to the economy such as the MX missile system, the B-1 bomber and nuclear powered aircraft carriers.

IZVESTIYA: U.S. PUBLIC WANTS STOP TO ARMS RACE

LD192022 Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Moscow's Word and Washington's Subterfuges" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- Ever-growing numbers of Americans demand that the government should not build up armaments, but should take concrete steps to reciprocate the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union. The newspaper IZVESTIYA today points to the haste of official Washington in trying to diminish the significance of Leonid Brezhnev's call to the U.S. Government, made a few days ago from the rostrum of the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR, "not to raise deliberate obstacles to negotiations on limitation of strategic armaments, not to open a new channel of the arms race." IZVESTIYA political news analyst in his article cites the assertion of President Reagan that the new Soviet initiatives allegedly do not go sufficiently far.

"The Washington administration, which regards as inconceivable the very thought of a possibility of freezing the production of nuclear weapons," stresses the Soviet newspaper, "now enters into conflict with many congressmen, let alone the broad public" who more and more actively come out "in favour of joint steps to terminate the nuclear arms race."

Recalling that 72 percent of the Americans, according to the last year public opinion poll, are in favour of a Soviet-American agreement on freezing and subsequent reduction of arsenals of nuclear weapons, IZVESTIYA points to growing support for such an accord from U.S. politicians: Among the first were the Governors of Colorado and New Jersey Richard Lamm and Brendan Byrne, Senator Claiborne Pell who declared in public his support of the nuclear moratorium proposal. 19 senators and more than 120 members of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress have declared by now in favour of the moratorium, IZVESTIYA stresses.

Senators Edward Kennedy and Mark Hatfield submitted in Congress a joint draft resolution in favour of full termination of the nuclear arms race, of mutual freezing by the United States and the Soviet Union of nuclear tests, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other systems of delivery. The authors of the draft resolution, the Soviet newspaper stresses, "responded to what became in the country a really nationwide, ever-mounting current." More and more Americans sign the petition in favour of a nuclear moratorium. 60,000 such signatures were collected in the state of Massachusetts alone, the newspaper stresses.

"In his recent replies to letters of the participants in the peace movement in Australia and Japanese writers, Leonid Brezhnev reaffirmed the USSR's readiness to advance towards nuclear disarmament in order to eliminate the most terrible danger that mankind has ever encountered.

"We regard the future not from the viewpoint of limitless stockpiling of weapons but from the viewpoint of attaining reasonable accords with the other side on mutual reduction of the level of military confrontation," IZVESTIYA concludes.

ZHUKOV VIEWS U.S. FEARS OVER BREZHNEV WARNING

LD221116 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS -- "The new initiatives put forward by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR open a real opportunity to avoid a new dangerous spiral of the nuclear arms race, ensuring security of both East and West at a lower level," Yuriy Zhukov, PRAVDA's political news analyst writes. "There need be no doubt that the alternative, being suggested by the Soviet leadership, to the mad design to launch quantitative and qualitative arms race will be supported by all peoples, including sober-minded Americans as well."

Touching upon U.S. President Reagan's pronouncements on the new Soviet initiatives, Yuriy Zhukov writes:

"The U.S. President continues pretending that he knows nothing about the huge number of the medium-range nuclear means of the USA and of its allies for the North Atlantic bloc already deployed in Western Europe and capable of reaching the vital centres of the USSR. One can only wonder at the U.S. side's continuing to insist with a serious air on the following unrealistic proposal: Let the Soviet Union destroy all its own medium-range missiles, while the USA would keep intact its nuclear means in Western Europe already aimed against the USSR."

"Truly surprising," the PRAVDA news analyst goes on, "are the artificial fears being intensively displayed in Washington and allegedly caused by Leonid Brezhnev's reminder that if the governments of the USA and its NATO allies, trampling the peoples' will for peace, nevertheless implemented their plan to deploy hundreds of new U.S. missiles in Europe, that would have compelled the USSR to take such reply measures which would put the other side, including directly the United States and its territory, in an analogous position."

"And how can it be otherwise, gentlemen?" the news analyst asks. "Have you already forgotten completely the principle of parity and equal security recorded both in the USSR's and the USA's bilateral treaties and agreements and in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference -- the documents undersigned by the presidents of the USA?"

"Do you really think that the USSR would sit idle if the USA and NATO deploy in Western Europe hundreds of missiles aimed against our cities, thereby sharply upsetting the now existing parity in armaments?"

"The militarist course and the aggressive policy of the bloc of NATO headed by the USA," PRAVDA's political news analyst writes in conclusion, "compel us to take measures to maintain the country's defence capacity at a proper level. But we do not and will not spend for these purposes even a rouble in excess of what is absolutely necessary to ensure the security of our people, its friends and allies!"

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON SOVIET PEACE PROPOSALS

LD191424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0540 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Moscow, 19 Mar (TASS) -- "The Soviet Union is firmly maintaining its course toward lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation with states having different social systems that is based on strict respect for the independence, rights and interests of each of them, noninterference in internal affairs and joint efforts to strengthen general security and mutual trust, the paper PRAVDA stresses today in its leading article. Such a course, it points out, responds to the letter and spirit of the decisions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and of many other interstate documents of the past decade."

PRAVDA points out that the "militaristic course and aggressive policy of the NATO bloc, led by the United States, force the Soviet Union to take measures to maintain its defense potential at the necessary level. This is a grave necessity.

"At the same time, the USSR sees the task of the future as being not the unlimited accumulation of mountains of weapons, but the achievement of reasonable agreements with the other side on mutually lowering the level of military confrontation. The policy of our country has not changed. The USSR consistently and actively supports the liquidation of the threat of war, the ending of the arms race, and the maintenance and strengthening of detente."

"Demonstrating its wish for peace, the Soviet Union intends this year, if there is no new aggravation of the international situation, to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles on its own initiative. At the same time, it gives a serious warning: If the NATO nuclear missile decision, despite the wish of the peoples for peace, is nevertheless to be implemented, which would create a real additional threat to the USSR and its allies from the United States, then this will force the Soviet Union to take such measures in response as would put the other side, including the United States and its territory, directly in an analogous position. This should not be forgotten", PRAVDA says.

WORLD REACTION TO BREZHNEV PROPOSALS CITED

PM191241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "With Enormous Interest. World Public's Response to L.I. Brezhnev's Speech"]

[Text] 16 Mar -- The world's attention is focused on L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions. It is reported in detail in the foreign news media. Commentaries point out that L.I. Brezhnev's speech was a clear reflection of the Soviet Union's policy of further extending Soviet trade unions' rights and responsibilities, enhancing Soviet people's well-being and striving for a lasting peace and mutually advantageous cooperation between states, regardless of their social or political systems. Foreign commentators stress the vital importance for consolidating peace and the peoples' security of the new Soviet peace initiatives put forward in L.I. Brezhnev's speech.

L.I. Brezhnev, Hungary's MTI reports, set the Soviet trade unions -- which are a powerful means of developing democracy and involving the working people in the building of communism -- major tasks. The Soviet leader said that no people stands to gain from a policy of further aggravating the international atmosphere, escalating the arms race and destroying normal interstate relations.

L.I. Brezhnev's statement concerning a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR, Czechoslovak radio points out, is a further indication of the Soviet Union's genuine desire to prevent a nuclear war and to strengthen mutual trust between peoples.

Bulgarian radio stresses that L.I. Brezhnev's speech is clear testimony to the enormous concern of the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the working man in the USSR. It also reflects the consistency and principledness of the Soviet Union's foreign policy course and the USSR's determination to reduce international tension and the threat of war, about which L.I. Brezhnev spoke so logically and with such conviction.

The U.S. AP agency points out that the moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR that was unilaterally introduced by the Soviet Union also applies both to arms of this type already deployed there, which are to be frozen quantitatively and qualitatively, and to the replacement of old missiles with newer ones, which is to be halted. The agency quotes Western diplomats as saying that L.I. Brezhnev's proposals "introduce new ideas to the disarmament talks."

Another U.S. news agency, UPI, reports that the Soviet Union plans to reduce a certain number of its medium-range missiles this year, provided there is no further deterioration in the international situation, on its own initiative. Advancing new proposals, UPI goes on, the Soviet president urged the United States not to erect any artificial barriers in the way of SALT talks and to start them in the immediate future.

The U.S. news agency focuses attention on the clear warning contained in L.I. Brezhnev's speech that if hundreds of new U.S. missiles are deployed in Europe a different strategic situation would exist in the world and there would be a further real threat to the USSR and its allies from the United States, compelling the Soviet Union to take retaliatory measures putting the other side, including the United States and its territory, in a similar position.

The French news agency AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and Britain's REUTER single out the Soviet Union's decision to declare a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR and also note the proposal to negotiate mutual restrictions on the activities of navies.

The Soviet leader, the Finnish news agency points out, described the present international situation as complex and acute and accused the United States and the other NATO countries of trying to use the Madrid meeting to poison the international atmosphere.

The USSR's new proposals and measures concerning medium-range nuclear arms that were put forward by L.I. Brezhnev are a giant step toward consolidating peace and international security, S. Roberts, secretary of the British mass public organization "Laborites for Peace," said. The USSR's decision to unilaterally introduce a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear arms in the European part of the USSR and the Soviet Union's willingness -- emphasized by L.I. Brezhnev -- to reduce on its own initiative the number of Soviet nuclear devices in Europe graphically demonstrates the sincerity of the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy, whose supreme aim is the achievement of lasting world peace.

The USSR, S. Roberts stressed, is constructive in its approach to the search for ways of reducing military confrontation in Europe and is doing everything it can to prepare a basis for comprehensive nuclear disarmament. The new Soviet peace proposals will give a boost to the world peace movement and to the protest campaign against U.S. imperialism's dangerous plans and the deployment of Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe.

The Soviet leadership, West Germany's DDP agency stresses, has decided to declare a unilateral moratorium in a bid to achieve a just agreement on large-scale mutual reductions of nuclear devices in Europe. Moscos is setting a good example. Another West German agency, DPA, points out that L.I. Brezhnev has expressed the hope that the West will respond to the Soviet initiatives with constructive steps.

BOGACHEV VIEWS U.S. NAVAL 'DOUBLE STANDARD'

LD201500 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev writes: L.I. Brezhnev's proposal for the mutual restriction of the naval operations of the NATO countries and the Warsaw Treaty states touches upon one of the most acute problems of maintaining the stability of the military-political situation in the world.

Leonid Brezhnev, in particular, proposed to agree that missile submarines of the two sides should be removed from their present extensive combat patrol areas, that their cruises should be restricted by limits mutually agreed upon. The Soviet leader also declared that the countries of the socialist camp are prepared to discuss the question of spreading confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass.

These proposals were met with great interest all over the world and caused numerous comments by leading military specialists.

In a bid to play down the importance of the Soviet initiative, a spokesman for the White House made a statement, which alleged that the proposal for limiting the area of submarine operations in the seas and oceans of the world fully met only the Russians' "selfish interests". The absurdity of this statement is quite obvious.

Many military observers recall in connection with this statement the sharp discussion U.S. naval experts had over the possibility of the deployment of submarines, carrying missiles of a depressed, low trajectory, in the immediate vicinity of U.S. shores. The Pentagon's representatives than raised clamour, claiming that submarine-launched depressed-trajectory missiles represented a "lethal threat" to U.S. strategic bomber bases as capable of destroying them in just a few minutes after launch.

Rejecting the Soviet proposal, the spokesman for the White House proceeded from the incongruous propaganda assumption that the U.S. submarines allegedly "represent the forces of deterrence" while the analogous Soviet systems are the "means of attack".

U.S. diplomacy's hackneyed principle of applying double standards to analogous problems of the USSR's and the United States' security as well as approaches, based on the "you may not do what I may" thesis are totally inadmissible when conducting a serious discussion of issues connected with the ensurance of the stability of the military-political situation in the world.

Washington's negative reaction to the Soviet proposals for restricting naval operations, apparently, is explained by the fact that the Pentagon has adopted a plan for gaining "U.S. superiority on the high seas" in the period from 1983 to 1987.

The plan was publicly announced late last year by John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, and Thomas Hayward, chief of staff of the U.S. Navy.

The United States has clearly adopted the course for attaining hegemony on seas and ocean lanes all over the world, a task which is, frankly speaking, not only extremely dangerous for the cause of peace but also impracticable.

The acceptance of the Soviet Union's initiatives for turning the largest possible part of the world ocean into a zone of peace in the very near future would meet the interests of not only the United States and the Soviet Union but also all other countries on Earth.

ISRAELYAN VOICES OPPOSITION TO SPACE WEAPONS

LD182042 Moscow TASS in English 1957 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 18 Mar, TASS -- Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, head of the Soviet delegation, voiced anxiety at today's meeting of the disarmament committee over the fact that outer space is increasingly becoming a scene of armed confrontation.

Particular danger is posed by the numerous projects advanced in the recent years for developing a series of space weapons intended to hit targets in outer space, in the air space and on the Earth surface. Their implementation may tip the existing strategic balance in the world and thus enhance the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war. The matter concerns primarily plans for the deployment in outer space of anti-missile system based, in particular, on the utilization of the lasting scientific and technical achievements in laser and accelerator technology.

Viktor Israelyan further recalled that the Soviet Union had consistently opposed and continued to oppose the turning of outer space into a scene of the arms race.

At the 36th session of the UN General Assembly the Soviet Union tabled the proposal that states should assume the obligation not to put into near-Earth orbits objects carrying aboard weapons of any type, nor install such weapons on celestial bodies, nor deploy them in any other way, such as aboard manned reusable spacecraft both of the existing types and of other types which can appear in future.

The Soviet delegate suggested that talks on this matter immediately begin in the committee and that a special group be established for the purpose. He also drew attention to the inadmissible procrastination of the discussion of the main components of the draft treaty on the prohibition of radiological weapons, which had been discussed in the committee for about three years now.

EXCELLENCE, UNITY NOTED IN FRIENDSHIP-82 EXERCISES

PAP Report

LD191336 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar, TASS -- As the Polish news agency PAP reports, General of the Army Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, chairman of Poland's Council of Ministers, has visited the area of the allied armies' joint exercises taking place in Polish territory under the motto "Friendship-82." Exercises, in particular, the actions of the units of the Soviet Army, the National Army of the GDR and the Polish People's Army in breaking through "enemy's" defences with an assault crossing were watched by Marshal of the Soviet Union Kulikov, commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states, and by General of the Army Hoffman, minister of national defence of the GDR.

The course of the exercises, the news agency points out, has revealed an excellent combat training of the servicemen and exemplary cooperation of the allied armies' units, arms and services, reaffirming the high command skills of the officer personnel. The exercises became a manifestation of the patriotism and internationalism of the servicemen in the accomplishment of difficult and responsible tasks of the allied armies.

Wojciech Jaruzelski in a warm conversation with the servicemen of the fraternal armies, noted their excellent combat training and thanked them for their selfless actions during the exercises.

Jaruzelski, Hoffman, Kulikov

LD200602 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0500 GMT 20 Mar 82

["From the Region of the Friendship-82 Exercises" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- "We believe the exercises on Polish territory to be very necessary and important. They are taking place at a special time for the country, characterized by the fact that life in the Polish People's Republic is normalizing," Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stated in an interview with a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent. The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation and chairman of the Polish People's Republic Council of Ministers, has been observing the troop action. At the same time, Wojciech Jaruzelski said, we "must be ready to rebuff any aggressor, and the Friendship-82 exercises are evidence that the combat readiness of units and subunits is at a high level."

The GDR Minister of National Defense Army Gen H. Hoffmann stressed in a KRASNAYA ZVEZDA interview: "The successful joint action by servicemen of the three armies, their brotherhood of cordial mutual relations demonstrate the futility of attempts by enemies of socialism to drive a wedge into our relations. We are united, and in this lies our strength. We have strengthened and will continue to strengthen the cooperation of the armies by all measures. We highly estimate the military, military-political and political significance of the Friendship-82 exercises, and we will study and disseminate in our units the forms and methods of training and educating personnel which recommended themselves here as being the best."

"The exercises have shown," Marshal of the Soviet Union V. Kulikov said to the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA correspondent, "that the personnel of the allied armies possess sufficient knowledge and skills for organizing and waging modern combat. A good account was given by the artillery, aviation, engineering and other subunits which assisted the tank troops and motor rifle troops on the battlefield. An especially important indicator, in my view, is the irreproachable joint action by the commanders and staff of the fraternal armies in all sections. Internationalists in spirit, brothers in arms, the participants in the exercises demonstrated that they are ready to resolve with honor the tasks which face the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty member-states."

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 21 MAR

LD211734 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 21 Mar 82

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Rear Adm Timur Arkadiyevich Gaydar, PRAVDA military department editor; Yuriy Emmanuilovich Kornilov, TASS political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator of the all-union radio international department]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Hello, respected comrades. It will undoubtedly be no exaggeration to say that this week the new Soviet proposals made in the speech by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the Soviet Trade Unions Congress have been the focus of attention of the entire world public. Everywhere these proposals are being assessed as a continuation of the Soviet Union's peace offensive. They have evoked an exceptionally broad reaction in the world. I want to recall briefly the new Soviet initiatives.

Nuclear Arms Moratorium

The Soviet leadership has made a decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in the European part of the USSR. This means that such weapons already deployed here are being qualitatively and quantitively frozen, and the replacement of old missiles, known as SS-4 and SS-5, with the newer SS-20 is being halted. This decision offers a good example and is intended to facilitate the achievement of a just agreement on a major reduction of the nuclear weapons of both sides in Europe. Further, the Soviet Union intends on its own initiative to cut back as early as this year, if there is no new deterioration in the international situation, a certain number of its medium-range missiles. This is a new step, demonstrating our will for peace and a belief in the possibility of a mutually acceptable agreement. And, finally, we are prepared to come to an agreement on a mutual limitation of the operations of naval fleets, for we consider that the world situation requires maximum restraint by both opposing blocs of states in their military activity. Such are the new Soviet proposals which we submitted in the confidence that the peoples of the whole world will appreciate the love for peace and the good will manifested by the Soviet Union, and we also hope that our Western negotiating partners too will be able to respond to this with constructive steps in a spirit of good will.

Foreign mass media and prominent political and public figures regard our country's new, specific, far-reaching proposals as clear evidence of the Soviet Union's tireless efforts to eliminate the threat of war, cut short the arms race, and preserve and strengthen detente. Speaking during a parliamentary debate, Olof Palme, leader of the Swedish Social Democratic Party, stressed that the Soviet leader's proposals are aimed at slowing down the arms race and that they make it possible to start a process which could lead to an agreement on mutual measures.

[Kornilov] Indeed, the number of positive responses to our new proposals concerning the strengthening of peace inside and outside Europe is very great. There is the statement by Greek Prime Minister Papandreou who assessed the Soviet proposals as a very positive step and who expressed the hope that the West will respond positively to this step. Danish Prime Minister Jorgensen stated, and I quote: It seems to me that President Brezhnev's statements look attractive, and I hope that they will promote the reduction of nuclear arsenals for which we are all striving.

[Ariyevich] Of course, very many similar statements are being made these days. Here is another example: The Soviet leadership's decision on introducing a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of its territory merits the most careful study, prominent American political figure and ex-Senator William Fulbright said. It may be the basis for the beginning of a process establishing arms control.

Fulbright expressed regret over the fact that the new Soviet proposals are being rejected by the Washington administration. The American Government is covering up its negative attitude with the absurd demand for unilateral disarmament by the USSR, which as though in mockery is being called the zero option in Washington.

[Kornilov] Well, regarding Washington's negative reaction, the reaction to our proposals was indeed acutely negative at the start, and in this respect Washington encountered sharp opposition from public opinion, after which it was forced to moderate its tone somewhat and to tone down the categorical nature of its assessments of the new Soviet initiatives.

[Ariyevich] According to a statement by U.S. President Reagan, the American administration is studying the warning contained in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech to the effect that in the event of the deployment of hundreds of new American missiles in Europe there would arise a real additional threat to the Soviet Union and its allies from the United States, which would force it to take retaliatory measures.

Zero Option

[Kornilov] However it is quite apparent that the verbal maneuvering by American spokesmen by no means signifies that the U.S. administration is ready to choose a constructive approach to the problems of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments. Indeed, you were mentioning here the so-called Zero Option according to Washington, which presently is now also being intensively propagated on the other side of the ocean. Well, if one translates this Zero Option, this plan of Reagan's, into the language of figures, let us recall in this connection the picture that one obtains.

At the present, as is well known, on the NATO side there are 986 units of medium-range nuclear weaponry aimed at targets in Europe, while the Soviet Union has 975 units of such aramaments. Implemntation of the American plan would mean that the number of medium-range nuclear weapons in NATO's possession would not decrease at all, whereas the number of such weapons in the European part of the USSR would be reduced by more than half. As a result there would arise a more than twofold advantage for NATO in the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers and a threefold advantage in the number of nuclear warhead.

[Gaydar] I believe that the one-sidedness of this position is altogether vividly expressed, and since it is a one-sided position it is, of course, unacceptable. If we look back at the past year we see that the totally specific and realistic proposals submitted by the Soviet Union in order to strengthen peace have concerned all spheres of interntional relations, all types of weapons and all regions of the world, especially and particularly Europe where a large number of weapons are concentrated, where the countries of the Warsaw Treaty and NATO are in direct contact and where, as we are already aware, the last two world wars came into being. Of course, in conducting its peace offensive the Soviet Union pays particular attention to Europe. The new steps undertaken by the Soviet Union to ease tension in Europe cannot, of course, fail to evoke universal attention. This is the occasion when words can and should become deeds.

If we take a broad view, what in the final analysis is being offered by the Soviet Union in the given case? Indeed, Yuriy Emmanuilovich, you referred to the balance of nuclear weaponry in Europe between the NATO and Warsaw Treaty countries. It is roughly equivalent. But we want to go further: We want to achieve a reduction in this equality, the level of this equality. The realistic and specific proposals create a direct basis for the holding of talks. These proposals are a real force; they cannot be brushed aside.

[Ariyevich] And we must remember that the Soviet Union by no means regards a moratorium as an end in itself but as a means, or rather one of the means, leading to a cardinal reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. After all, the new initiatives are additional to and a development of those proposals which have been earlier submitted, as you correctly noted, and in particular the proposals for reducing the present number of means of delivering medium-range nuclear weapons. Is that not so?

[Gaydar] There is a certain established correlation of forces. Where does the Soviet Union want to go from here? It wants a freeze, a reduction, a treaty on the gradual reduction of levels. Where does the United States want to go? It wants to add to existing armaments; it wants to deploy Pershings and 464 cruise missiles in Europe. In a word, it wants a new twist in the spiral; it wants to stoke up things still more, which will result, of course, in intensified international canger. From the starting point at which we find ourselves at present we can quite clearly see two different ways of proceeding; and these belong to the realm of real action not words; this is not some sort of noisy fuss. [sentence as heard]

[Ariyevich] A few days ago the British newspaper, the MORNING STAR, had this to say on the subject: What a contrast there is between the latest Soviet peaceful proposals and the military threats and debates about war which emanate from the American administration! It has been shown once more whence the threat to peace derives in actual fact, and the key role played by the Soviet Union in the struggle for peace and disarmament has been stressed once again.

[Kornilov] It would undoubtedly be appropriate to take a look at a bit of history. Let us recall the real causes and origins of the threat of war and why our country has to pay serious attention to defense questions. In the first days following the October Revolution when our state called on all the belligerent powers to sign a peace, the Western countries responded with collective hostile intervention. When from a high international rostrum the Soviet Union advocated collective European security in the thirties, the reply was the Munich Agreement followed by Hitler's aggression. When, after the rout of the aggressor, the Soviet Union started restoring its national economy, the West began the Cold War against us; it began blackmailing us with nuclear weapons, evidently hoping that the USSR, weakened by war, would submit to external diktat. And now when the Soviet Union submits -- as we have been discussing today -- specific, realistic and far-reaching proposals to curb the arms race and to achieve disarmament, the response is the continued rattling of Pershings, cruise missiles, neutron weapons and chemical weapons. So we ask ourselves: Who is threatening whom?

[Gaydar] I believe that it is good to take those examples from history, but it must be said that the situation in the world has also changed. The situation in West Europe has also changed: It has changed in terms of the Soviet Union's capacity to defend its interests and to prevent any aggressor from attaining his goals. The public mood in West Europe has also changed. This is what the New York TIMES writes: The principal purpose of the White House's quick response to Brezhnev's statment, the newspaper notes, is the fear that the moratorium which he announced could find support and enthusiasm among public opinion in West Europe.

[Kornilov] The New York TIMES is quite right in this case.

[Gaydar] It is quite right, and these fears are appropriate because it seems to me that now that the Soviet Union has again clearly provided a good solid basis for talks and for a reduction of tension, it will not be so easy to force the peoples of West Europe to take the Pershing and cruise missiles, and it will be much more difficult for Washington to foist these new armaments in Europe.

Naval Operations Limited

[Ariyevich] Another very important proposal was advanced by developing our previous proposals on confidence-building measures. These proposals concern the mutual limitation of the operations of naval fleets. Timur Arkadiyevich you are a specialist on this particular question. I would like you to dwell in greater detail on this issue.

[Gaydar] That section of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech which deals with the operations of naval fleets is exceedingly important. This is primarily because the significance of the world's oceans is enormous now, and a large proportion of nuclear potential today is located in the world's oceans. The speech says: We would be prepared, for instance, to agree on a mutual limitation of the operations of naval fleets. In particular, we would consider it possible to agree on the withdrawal of missile-carrying submarines belonging to both sides from their present extensive combat patrol areas and the restriction of their movements by limits mutually agreed. We would also be prepared to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the seas and oceans, especially to areas through which the busiest shipping routes pass. In short, we advocate that the greatest possible area of the world's oceans become a zone of peace in the nearest future. Just imagine what it would mean if a large part of the world's oceans really became a zone of peace!

[Ariyevich] But Washington approaches all proposals from one point of view: Aren't additional obstacles being erected on the path of realizing the militaristic plans for unleashing an arms race and deploying the American missiles in West Europe.

[Gaydar] And it seems to me that this is the very heart of the matter. This arms race and the enormous and unprecedented deployment and buildup of arms in which the Reagan administration is currently engaged represents the heart of the matter. It is afraid of any initiative and any proposal which might hinder the deployment of these armaments.

Really that Directive No 59, recently adopted -- the new strategic idea of active confrontation -- is a new military strategy of direct confrontation which has been accepted by the United States, providing for the conduct of nuclear wars both on a regional and a global scale. Any limitation, any proposals for a reduction is fatal to it.

[Ariyevich] But we have just noted that in reply we are obliged to take reciprocal steps to guarantee our security and the security of our allies and as Leonid Ilich Brezhnev noted, we are not spending one ruble more than is absolutely necessary for guaranteeing the security of our people, their friends and allies. We do not need the arms race. It is being imposed upon us and objectively speaking, as Comrade Brezhnev noted in his speech, a course leading to a further exacerbation of the international atmosphere, intensification of the arms race, and destruction of normal links between states promises nothing good for any people including, of course, the American people. But it can bring a great deal of misfortune to all mankind .We are thus firmly convinced that such a course cannot receive the support of the peoples and has no future, and the sooner this is understood by its initiators the better for everybody. But still no realism can yet be seen in American policy, and they are openly without embarrassment propounding and attempting to implement plans for the economic and political destabilization of governments and states not to their liking.

Polish Situation

[Kornilov] Yes, that is so, and those two different lines of international policy, those two diametrically opposed approaches to the very important international problems about which we are talking today also emerged fully at the Madrid meeting of states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, for example. This meeting, by its very conception, is intended to continue, develop and deepen that deeply positive and exceptionally important process begun in Helsinki, whose essence is the strengthening of the security of peoples and promotion of the development of cooperation between states. But the representatives of Washington were clearly acting with a quite different aim at Madrid: that of poisoning the international atmosphere to the utmost facilitating the realization of the sinister U.S. plans for West Europe, and as a pretext internal events in Poland were chosen. The representatives of the United States and some NATO countries attempted by using the tribune of the Madrid forum to teach the Sejm, the Government of Poland and the PZPR leadership how they ought to resolve their country's internal problems.

[Ariyevich] But it is perfectly clear that Polish affairs were precisely that: no more than a pretext at Madrid. No one will succeed in overthrowing socialism in Poland. This, we must suppose is increasingly clearly understood today by the foreign inspirers of the Polish counterrevolutionaries.

[Kornilov] Of course. Although the imperialist powers, primarily the United States, trampling on the law and morality do not desist from exerting pressure on sovereign socialist Poland, they know -- they cannot help but know -- that socialism is prepared to defend itself, it is defending itself, and will go on doing so and with all resolve.

As for the real intentions of those who made slanderous attacks on Poland at the Madrid meeting, on our country, on socialism -- these intentions consist, I repeat, in exacerbating the atmosphere even more and hindering the development of normal links between West Europe and the socialist countries.

[Ariyevich] Such links clearly do not suit Washington for whom West Europe is one of the main economic rivals. The United States would like to weaken its partners and resolve many of its problems at their expense, not only with the aid of bank rates and the export of unemployment, but by striving to weaken the economic competitive capability of its NATO partners. Washington is drawing them into the expensive arms race and trying to hinder mutually beneficial links with the socialist countries.

Gas Pipeline, Afghanistan

It is precisely this that lies behind the stubborn U.S. opposition to the gas-for-pipes deal. Washington would like to deprive the West Europeans of an advantageous source of energy supply and put them in a position of dependence on American oil monopolies. It was this goal that was being served by the mission of the high-ranking American delegation, which journed around the countries of West Europe this week led by Under Secretary of State Buckley. Should we really be surprised at the fact that the West Europe countries are not disposed to sacrifice their national interests to Washington's dangerous and selfish course and that this mission did not justify Washington's expectations? In London, Bonn and Paris the American emissary was given to understand that these countries do not intend to give in to pressure from the Reagan administration and threaten the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

This idea was stressed in Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech at the Trade Union Congress. He said that the Soviet Union is a large country with a powerful economy and rich resources, and this applies even more to the socialist community as a whole. We would thus somehow survive various blockades and sanctions; let no one doubt this. Indeed among the countries which Washington calls its allies many depend much more on foreign trade in all their development.

[Kornilov] Thus it is still not known whose interests will be hit most by the policy of sudden cowboy attacks on international trade and normal economic links.

[Ariyevich] Precisely.

[Kornilov] Washington's line of using strong-arm methods in policy, about which we have already been speaking today, especially in the light of the U.S. European policy, can be clearly seen in other regions of the world too. For more than 3 years now, acting in unison with Beijing, the United States has been waging an undeclared war against sovereign and revolutionary Afghanistan in an attempt to cast it back into its feudal past and subordinate it to foreign imperialist forces. This policy is arousing ever mounting and well-organized resistance by Afghan patriots.

Convincing evidence of the unserving determination of the people of Afghanistan to defend the gains of the revolution was the national conference of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which ended in Kabul on 15 March. The delegates to this conference -- workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and servicemen -- represented the more than 60,000-strong leading detachment of the Afghan working people.

[Gaydar] The conference confirmed the unshakable character of the country's foreign policy course of seeking peaceful ways to settle issues and of the holding of talks between Afghanistan and its neighbors, Pakistan and Iran. An appeal to the Afghan people was adopted containing the following very vivid lines: We firmly know that, whatever the atrocities of the counterrevolutionary bands and however much money and gold is spent on the support of our enemies by the American imperialists and the Beijing hegemonists, their black schemes are doomed to failure, and they will not succeed in putting the yoke of feudal slavery again on the Afghan people. These are fine, vivid words, and those who have had occasion to visit Afghanistan at this difficult time have seen with their own eyes the determination of the Afghan working people and the Afghan party, army and people to defend the gains of their revolution. It is clear that no one will succeed in again placing the yoke of feudal slavery on the Afghan people.

[Kornilov] These words should be better assimilated by those circles in the West and in Beijing who are stubbornly hampering the achievement of a political settlement around Afghanistan. They should be better assimilated too by the ruling circles of Pakistan. After all, it is no secret that Islamabad is now endeavoring to use the tension surrounding Afghan events in order to obtain as many military supplies as possible from the United States and other Western countries.

South African Aggression

[Ariyevich] It seems to me that in essence support for reactionary regimes also forms part of this same policy of interfering in the affairs of those states which do not want to reconcile themselves to Washington's diktat. Thus the preservation of the racist system in South Africa serves the purposes of the U.S. imperialists, who are interested in the Republic of South Africa as their own outpost on the continent. The racist Pretoria regime transfers its criminal apartheid policy also to the territory of Namibia, which is illegally occupied by the South African military. The dangerous policy of rapprochement with South Africa being pursued by the Western countries is aimed at wrecking a peaceful settlement of the Namibia problem and at consolidating in power a puppet regime in Windhoek, which is advantageous to the imperialists but runs counter to the vital interests of the Namibian people. The policy of the South African leaders toward independent African states is extremely aggressive. The grave consequences of military attacks by the Pretoria military have been experienced by the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Botswana, and now there has been a new aggressive act against Angola.

[Kornilov] Washington's solidarity with Pretoria can also be explained by the fact that racial discrimination and segregation aimed against the black population, Indians, and Americans of Spanish descent are flourishing in the United States itself. The racialism of the Alabama killers is as sickening and criminal as the racialism of the butchers in Soweto.

[Gaydar] Of course, today we are passing through a difficult and tense period. It is very important that the Soviet Union's new proposals -- precisely defined, clear and comprehensible to both specialists and ordinary people -- have been announced precisely at this time. They are supported by our friends and are being seriously studied by the governments of West Europe. Evidently, the Reagan administration will, one way or another, also be compelled to reckon with them.

[Ariyevich] Yes, international relations have now reached a clearly signposted crossroads: On the one hand there is the road of strengthening peace and developing peaceful cooperation among all states, and on the other hand there is the road onto which humanity is being pushed hard by the newly-fledged champions of cold war and dangerous balancing on the brink of a real war.

[Kornilov] It is our country's ardent desire to bury the hatchet of war so deeply in the ground that no dark forces will ever be able to dig it up again. More than anyone else the Soviet Union, which suffered more gravely than anyone else in World War II, wants peace in Europe to never be disturbed again and Europe to become a continent of stable peace and peaceful cooperation forever. Probably no state has done as much to this end as our country.

The Soviet initiatives to which we have essential devoted our roundtable today are designed to consolidate peace in and beyond Europe. This is a very important and integral element of the principled socialist foreign policy which the countries of the socialist community are pursuing, in the profound conviction that for all the European peoples, irrespective of their social system, Europe is their common home which must never again become a theater of military operations. These initiatives have been warmly supported in Berlin, Prague, Sofia, Warsaw, Budapest and all the fraternal countries of socialism. As was underlined by Chnoupek the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs who arrived for a visit to Moscow on 18 March, the Soviet leadership's decision concerning the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe represents a far-reaching step which demonstrates the Soviet Union's unbending will for peace.

[Ariyevich] We firmly and undeviatingly pursue a course toward stable peace and mutually-advantageous cooperation among states, irrespective of their social and political system. This course is winning over an increasing number of supporters throughout the world and we believe that the future belongs to this course. With that, our program is at an end, and we take our leave of you. Thank you for your attention.

OPEC AGREES ON PLAN TO REDUCE PRODUCTION

LD201426 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 20 Mar, TASS -- Agreement has been reached in principle at the emergency session of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries (OPEC) here to cut oil output from 20.5 to 18 million barrels a day, Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources of Saudi Arabia, told a press conference.

It is commented here that the OPEC countries were forced to take this step in order to reduce unmarketed reserves of oil and oil products in the world markets and prevent oil prices from falling even further. Oil prices have dropped as a result of the policy of Western oil companies, in the first place those of the United States which has created huge strategic reserves of oil in a bid to blackmail and exert pressure on the OPEC countries.

The session will make the final decision on the issue after specifying the oil output reductions for each of the 13 members of the Organisation of Petroleum-Exporting Countries.

The conference will continue its work today

Conference Ends

LD202232 Moscow TASS in English 2214 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Vienna, 20 Mar, TASS -- The extraordinary conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) has closed here. The oil ministers of 13 member countries of the organisation examined the situation which emerged in the world oil market.

The participants in the conference expressed concern over the growing oil glut in the world markets and the drop in the price of oil as a result of the policy of Western oil monopolies, above all of the United States, which accumulated huge oil reserves in order to blackmail and pressure the OPEC member countries.

As newsmen were told by chairman of the conference, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Resources of the United Arab Emirates Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, this policy is "an action spearheaded against OPEC."

To counter external pressure and prevent a further drop in the price of oil, 12 OPEC member states have passed a decision on a temporary decrease in the daily output of oil from 20.5 million down to 18 million barrels.

Saudi Arabia, which has not acceded to the general decision, announced a unilateral cut in its output by 0.5 million barrels as of April 1. Thus, the total oil output by the OPEC countries as of April 1, will be not more than 17.5 million barrels a day with the preservation of the present base price of 34 U.S. dollars per barrel.

BOLSHAKOV VIEWS U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD CSCE

LD210754 Moscow TASS in English 0744 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar, TASS -- Very frequently the result of unrestrained adventurism of the overseas "policy cowboys" is that some international forums, that were established in the 1970's in the course of creation of the process of detente, a number of accords on the basis of which the relations between countries with different social systems were built, increasingly remind ruined ranchos of the period of development of the American wild west.

The United States and a number of its NATO allies sought to turn the Madrid meeting of the states, parties to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, into something like that, writes in PRAVDA Vladimir Bolshakov.

Few years ago the United States was about to thwart a similar meeting in Belgrade under the false slogan of "Defence of Human Rights" (the false because Western powers mean under the slogan of "Defence of Human Rights" not at all concern for human rights in their own countries, but use it as a screen for interference into internal affairs of socialist countries).

Moreover, if one is to judge by a statement of Assistant Under-Secretary of State for European Affairs A. Holms, the United States intends to use also the autumn session in Madrid in a similar key. It is not accidental, certainly, that Washington's Madrid "show" under the motto "Of Human Rights" coincided in time with numerous anti-Polish and anti-Soviet actions -- from "sanctions," introduced by the United States and a number of EEC countries, to boundless expansion of subversive radio transmissions. The representative of the U.S. Department of State declares that this is the very realization of the Helsinki accords. Such a distorted logic is unfortunately current amid the top echelons of American diplomacy.

All this, the news analyst stresses, also turns against West European countries. We shall cite only one figure -- fulfillment of orders of socialist countries ensured till the recent times about 2 million jobs to West European countries. This is quite a lot, considering 10.7 million unemployed in the Common Market countries alone.

NATO NUCLEAR PLANNING, GROUP CONVENES IN U.S.

LD220934 Moscow TASS in English 0833 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 22 Mar, TASS -- A regular conference of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group is opening in Colorado Springs (Colorado state) today with the participation of the defence ministers of 13 NATO countries. No agenda has been announced. But as follows from reports that have trickled into the press, Washington intends to use the conference for the further "coordination" of the bloc's military efforts and intensification of its militaristic preparations. Observers point out specifically that the meeting at Colorado Springs will again discuss and concretize Washington's plans, imposed on its European partners, for deploying new American nuclear missiles in their territories.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is also to inform his West European colleagues on the progress of the Soviet-American Geneva talks on the limitation of medium-range missile-nuclear means. The press says that at these talks, which have been recessed until mid-May practically no progress has been made because of the stand by the United States which demands from the Soviet Union what amounts to unilateral disarmament.

The U.S. administration which has already demonstrated its reluctance to approach constructively the arms control problem, is reportedly to make efforts to pressure its NATO partners into supporting its position.

MOSCOW CONDEMNS JAPAN'S ROLE IN NAVAL EXERCISE

OW201233 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] On the "Rimpac 82" naval exercise scheduled to begin on 23 March, our correspondent Vladimir Tsvetov reports from Tokyo as follows:

The scheduled exercise, involving warships of the United States, Japan, Canada, Australia and New Zealand, is of the largest ever. It will last for as long as 39 days -- an unusually long period. Among the 60 ships participating are an aircraft carrier and several nuclear-powered submarines.

An important new feature of "Rimpac 82" is that it is designed to give the finishing touch to the U.S. Marine Corps' landing operations. In other words, it is a combat maneuver of strongly offensive nature. Another characteristic is that while in "Rimpac" maneuvers in the past Japanese ships played an auxiliary role, they are this time to test, among other things, their support capabilities for U.S. Marines' landing operations, thus acting as an equal partner of the U.S. Navy.

Judging from the number of personnel and type of arms involved and the nature of its mission, it is a military maneuver typical of an aggressive military alliance such as NATO. It therefore constitutes an outright violation of the Japanese Constitution. Japanese high officials continued to threaten to embark on the so-called defense of the sealane that leads all the way to the Middle East. The upcoming exercise should be viewed as part of the preparations to put their plan in effect. What they call the defense of the sealane means sending the Japanese Self-Defense Forces overseas, which also is a violation of the Constitution.

In his address to the Soviet Trade Unions Congress, Leonid Brezhnev proposed a study of international trust-bolstering measures to be applied to sea zones with heaviest traffic. Although Japan had been expected to be the first country to pay attention to this proposal, Japanese leaders generally reacted negatively to it. Yet they gave their blessing to Japanese warships being sent to take part in "Rimpac 82."

All this makes one doubt whether Japan is seriously worried about the safety of the sealane. It gives rise to the suspicion that, lurking behind Japanese officials' words about sealane safety, is a motive that is not peace-oriented at all.

U.S. ALLIES RESIST PRESSURE FOR SANCTIONS

LD201132 Moscow World Service in English 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] With reference to the reports from Washington on the progress of American economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland and on how this policy of sanctions is being pressed on every U.S. ally, many analysts in the Soviet Union say that all this has already happened and more than once. This country has not forgotten the attempts to surround her at one time by a so-called sanitary cordon and the efforts to force it to its knees by means of economic blockades. It still remembers the endless anti-Soviet campaigns waged by the West in the 1920's, in the 1930's and in the cold war period for the purpose of justifying the denial of economic cooperation to the Soviet people. We also remember the invariable failure of all attempts to subject this country to economic isolation.

And what are the reasons for this failure? A prominent Soviet journalist, Yuriy Zhikov, of the leading Soviet daily PRAVDA, explains: The fact is that the world economy cannot function normally without the cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Any attempt to sacrifice that cooperation for the sake of political speculations invariably backfires.

Reforts from the capitalist countries indicate that many prominent leaders there understand the need to promote cooperation with the Soviet Union. The French president, Francois Mitterrand, recently confirmed again that his country does not intend to give up economic contacts with the Soviet Union. Speaking at a cabinet meeting, he said France has embarked on a road which nobody can make it leave. This is the road of building an independent policy. And almost at the same time the chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Schmidt, said others can shout as much as they want, the contract will not be broken -- meaning the gas pipes agreement with the Soviet Union.

Lately the increased attempts of the United States to put a ban on the economic contacts of its allies with the Soviet Union is evoking growing opposition on their part. Yuriy Zhukov recalls in that connection the results of a recent public opinion poll in West Germany. Two-thirds of the citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany believe Bonn is right that, despite Washington's pressure, it doesn't take part in economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and Poland. Most West Germans fear that such sanctions could harm world peace.

Lately a number of West European leaders have visited the White House to ask the President to discard the suicidal policy of sanctions. However, they were unable to achieve anything. What is more, writes Yuriy Zhukov, recent reports from Washington say that the administration's working group is considering the question of spreading trade sanctions to the West European companies that refuse to follow the example of the United States and break off economic contacts with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries -- sanctions against one's own allies. This is something new in international relations.

The United States has lately been saying that the Federal Republic of Germany and many other members of the North Atlantic Treaty have become infected with dangerous neutralism. But of course neutralism has nothing to do with this. There can be no doubt about it. It is the economic factor that is making itself felt more and more. And that requires the development of mutually advantageous international economic contacts. And that is something that no one can ignore. As for the Soviet Union, it continues to conduct a course of promoting business cooperation with all countries, regardless of their social system. That was once again stressed by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in his report at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Life, he said, demands fruitful cooperation among all countries in the interest of solving peaceful constructive tasks facing each nation and all of mankind.

U.S. PURSUES PERSHING-STYLE MILITARY STRATEGY

LD201856 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1857 GMT on 18 March carries a 45-minute program entitled "The Camera Views the World," which is moderated by political observer I. Fesunenko.

In his opening remrks, Fesunenko observes that what was once in style in terms of clothing, music and automobiles is again in vogue. He notes, however, that when "present-day cowboys" -- particularly cowboys from California -- try to return to outdated ideas, they put the world in danger.

Fesunenko then introduces a Czechoslovak film entitled "Black Jack," which won an award at the Leipzig film festival. The moderator says the film will be shown and then a discussion will follow.

"Black Jack," which runs approximately 20 minutes, traces the military career of General Pershing, beginning with his command of an expeditionary force in World War I. As the film shows footage of World War I military enegagements, the "Black Jack" narrator points out that U.S. war losses amounted to 1 percent of the total losses, that U.S. monopolies profited by stepped-up production during the war years, and that the United States withheld some 40 percent of the gold that it had seized during the war. The film also examines Pershing's participation in the Manchuria campaign and his role as a military attache in Tokyo during the Russian-Japanese war.

Turning to events in Mexico in 1917 the "Black Jack" narrator explains that the United States was interested in Mexican oil and that it supported insurgents working against the Mexican Government. As a clip on the landing at Vera Cruz is shown, the narrator notes that General Pershing had been given command of the U.S. force and had been tasked with teaching the Mexicans what kind of president they should elect. Affirming that Pershing's troops did not manage to suppress the Mexican revolution, the narrator adds that the name "Pershing" is synonymous with U.S. aggression.

In the concluding segment, "Black Jack" turns to Washington in 1979, and the narrator notes that President Carter had been controlled by the Pentagon and the U.S. military-industrial complex. Asserting that it was due to pressure by Carter that the NATO Council, meeting in Brussels in December of that year, adopted a decision on the deployment of new U.S. intermediate-range nuclear missiles in the FRG, Italy and Great Britain, the narrator observers how the spector of Pershing is present once again through the Pershing II missiles. The narrator concludes that the United States is continuing to dictate its will to sovereign states.

At the conclusion of "Black Jack," Fesunenko discusses Pershing's friendship with Theodore Roosevelt. He states that all of the wars in which Pershing participated were imperialistic and that the United States always came into a war on the side of the victor. Discounting present-day military strategy to confine a war to Europe, the moderator says this strategy will fail.

PRC GYMNASTS TO PARTICIPATE IN GAMES IN USSR

OW211353 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] At the invitation of the Soviet Gymnastics Association, a Chinese gymnastic team will take part in the Moscow News Cup international gymnastics tournament and the 1982 international gymnastic meet in Riga. According to a XINHUA report, the Chinese team will be composed of eight athletes including winners in last year's national gymnastics championships and other prize-winning gymnasts.

XINHUA Report

OW201351 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Beijing, March 20 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese gymnastic team will leave here tomorrow for the Soviet Union to compete in two international tournaments, the Chinese Gymnastics Association announced today. The Chinese gymnasts will take part in the "Moscow News Cup" international gymastic tournament March 26 to 28 in the capital and an international gymnastic meet March 30 to April 1 in Riga.

The Chinese squad is led by Ye Shaowei and coached by Bai Fengchi, Jiang Shaoyi and Ma Shi. The team will be accompanied by international judges Chen Biying and Tang Sizong. The team includes four men and four women gymnasts. Xu Ziqiang, 18, took the men's individual all-round title and gold medal for the men's horizontal bar at last year's national championships. He won the men's parallel bars and pommelled horse gold medals at the fifth international gym meet last December in London. Other male gymnasts are Xia Weidong, 20, Yang Yueshan, 17, and Wang Yong, 18.

Xu Yemei, 14, of the women's group, won the junior women's individual all-round title and first places for the women's uneven bars, vault and free exercise at last year's national championships. Chen Xiaohong, also 14, took the girls' individual all-round title at the 1980 world student games gymnastic tournament. Also included in the women's group are two 12-year-old, Yu Feng and Qin Qizhi.

PRC RESPONSE TO BREZHNEV PEACE PROPOSALS VIEWED

LD192124 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 19 Mar 82

["Beijing: Following Its Line" -- TASS headline; by TASS political news analyst Mikhail Yakovlev]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- The new Soviet proposals, aimed, above all, at solution of the problem of reducing nuclear weapons in Europe, caused a very broad response in the world. These initiatives are greeted by the progressive public, statesmen and politicians of many countries. Even Washington, having encountered strong opposition of the public opinion, was compelled to be less categoric in its initial negative appraisals. And what is the reaction in Beijing to the Soviet initiatives?

In RENMIN RIBAO issues one would look in vain for though the slightest semblance of a business analysis of the USSR's peace initiatives. [sentence as received] The newspaper tries to picture the new concrete Soviet initiatives as "a long ago known trick", the desire to "get propaganda dividends". It is noteworthy that the newspaper's all fabrications were adopted from the reactionary bourgeois press, which intimidates the readers with "a Soviet threat".

The Beijing rulers seek in every way to heighten the international tension in which they see a prerequisite for furthering their hegemonistic desires. Therefore, they are hurriedly urging the United States and other NATO countries not to make even a step forward to the constructive proposals of the USSR. They are slanderously asserting that allegedly all Soviet proposals are aimed at preserving the Soviet nuclear "superiority".

Beijing's negative attitude to the new Soviet initiatives shows once again that in the international scene China holds a destructive, pro-imperialist stand, that in important issues of war and peace it lines up with the most reactionary forces, acts in the unseemly role of a rabid opponent of peace and detente and apologist of war.

TASHKENT BROADCASTS TO MINORITIES IN CHINA, USSR

GF061432 [Editorial Report] Tashkent in Uighur to Xinjiang in February broadcast the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 1430 GMT on 10 February the radio carries a poorly heard commentary on the Beijing leaders' move to encourage private enterprise. The radio says that "the present policy of the Beijing leaders aimed at encouraging the development of private enterprise is looked upon as a new capitalist move. The architect of this policy is Deng Xiaoping." Accusing Deng of "endeavoring to develop capitalist enterprises in the PRC," the radio states that in order to benefit personally from the profit of such enterprises, Deng has allowed such operations within the PRC. The radio recalls a statement by Deng in January 1976 regarding the concept of capitalism and concludes by stating that with this statement Deng should be regarded as the main element on the path of capitalism in the PRC.

At 1430 GMT on 11 February the radio carries a talk by its correspondent in the Kirgiz SSR entitled "Scientists of the Tungan Nation." Stating that 53,000 people of the Tungan nation now live in the Soviet Union with the majority being settled in the Kirgiz SSR, the radio notes that these 53,000 Tungans are offspring of the Tungan community which had to flee from its homeland in the PRC to the Kirgiz SSR after an armed clash with PRC troops. "Today it is possible to find Soviet Tungan workers, engineers, technicians, architects, scientists, teachers and doctors in industrial enterprises, business establishments and administrative offices of the Soviet Union."

The radio lauds the work of the Department of Tungan Studies within the framework of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences contributing to the learning of Tungan literature. Noting that prominent literary figures of the Tungan people are among the lecturers of the Department of Tungan Studies, the radio states that one of them is writer-poet (Shivaza), who has written 41 books during the past 60 years. "Many of his books have been translated into English, French, Japanese and Chinese. Writer (Shivaza) has earned a reputation as a people's poet." The radio notes that another famous lecturer of the same department is (Yusuf Yanshensin). "He is one of the doctors of Tungan literature. (Yusuf Yanshesin) is also the author of the literature book which is being used in Tungan schools. Meanwhile, the book entitled 'The Tungan People' has been published in the Kirgiz SSR. The author is Prof Mukhammed Sushanlo, academician secretary of the Oriental Studies Department of the Academy of Sciences of the Kirgiz SSR and doctor of historical studies."

Lauding development of the Tungan people under Soviet sovereignty, the radio adds:" The number of Tungan people living in the Soviet Union quadrupled during the past 70 years." It concludes by quoting Mukhammed (Imanov), director of the Department of Tungan Studies and candidate member of (?the Department of Historical Studies) of the Kirgiz Academy of Sciences, as stating that the scientist lecturers of the Department of Tungan Studies are endeavoring to keep the history, literature and technology of the Tungan people alive at a time when the PRC rulers are forcing the Tungan people living in China to forget their own language. Mukhammed (Imanov) is also quoted as saying that the lecturers of the Department of Tungan Studies have completed and published a three-volume Russian-Tungan dictionary.

Also at 1430 GMT on 11 February the radio carries a short unattributed commentary on reports published in the PRC press regarding economic crimes in China.

It notes that the PRC's swing toward capitalism has given away to increased criminal activity in the economic field and adds that the responsibility of this state of affairs lies with Deng Xiaoping. It concludes by quoting a statement by the "committee for safeguarding democratic freedoms" as follows: "The move to upgrade the privileges of the bourgeoisie and turn the country toward capitalism, using socialism as a cover, is (?tantamount to surrendering to the wishes) of foreign capitalist monopolies. Foreign monopolies can turn the PRC into their colony. This is the actual cause of the crimes in the country's economic field."

At 1530 GMT on 12 February the radio carries a poorly heard commentary by journalist (Dursun Kahri) on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of an incident in eastern Turkestan which has come to be known as "bloody February." After noting that PRC Gen (Zhao Ziyang-tan) was responsible during the 19th century for the oppression of the peoples of eastern Turkestan and for crushing the "national liberation struggle of the Uighur people," the radio states that ever since the era in question the PRC rulers have been pursuing a policy aimed at oppressing the eastern Turkestan people. It concludes: "Forty-five years have elapsed since the bloody incident that the people of eastern Turkestan were subjected to on (?15) February. This blood-dripping page in the history of the eastern Turkestan people will never be forgotten.

At 0030 GMT on 15 February the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Historic National Monuments Are Being Destroyed." The radio refers to shrines and temples in Xinjiang and Tibet and cites the importance attached to them by the whole world because of their historic and cultural value. Recalling the PRC rulers' policy against the interests of the national minorities in China, the radio accuses Beijing of trying to destroy the culture of the minority nations by banning prayers at historic monuments. "The Beijing leaders do not allocate funds for restoration of historic monuments belonging to the culture of national minorities." The radio states that such monuments are being destroyed by the Chinese Army, which uses stones and tiles it steals from the monuments. Quoting a statement by the Dalai Lama protesting sacrilege committed against temples in Tibet by PRC troops, the radio concludes: "The historic and cultural monuments belonging to the national minorities in PRC national regions (?currently face great danger)."

At 1430 GMT on 15 February the radio carries an unattributed talk stating that Mao Zedong's attitude towards the United States has done great harm to the national interests of the Chinese peoples. It adds: "It should be enough to say that the PRC's position in the international domain has suffered greatly because of Beijing's cooperation with the United States in its struggle against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as against revolutionary liberation movements," stating that "Mao Zedong's successors have implemented the most ugly aspects of Mao's criminal policy." The radio recalls the decisions of the Sixth CCP Congress as the basis of the Beijing leaders' current stand. It notes: "Meanwhile, the Beijing leaders have supported the attacks launched by the warmongering United States against the peoples' liberation struggles."

Claiming that the U.S. and Beijing leaders have reached agreement on military cooperation, the radio asks: "What is the intention of the United States? The agreement is for exchange of intelligence on the situation in South and Southeast Asia. The United States and Chinese military leaders are exchanging views on military installations in the PRC, plans of PRC officials and other useful information. It will be recalled that recently U.S. warships have been allowed to visit PRC ports." Noting that neither the United States nor the Beijing leaders have refuted international press reports that "U.S. nuclear missiles, including the neutron bomb, have been deployed in the PRC," the radio goes on to say: "Apart from this the United States recently set up an electronic monitoring center near the Soviet border with the PRC.

This center (?has already been set up) and is manned by U.S. experts. All this is aimed at acquiring information for the United States and the PRC against the Soviet peoples.

"It is obvious that such moves are not auspicious. The U.S. warmongers have been stepping up their fabrications about the Soviet threat to the PRC peoples in order to achieve their targets. In fact the U.S. warmongers are using the PRC against liberation movements." The radio concludes by stating that the support the United States gives PRC ruling circles is contrary to the vital interests of the PRC peoples.

AT 1520 GMT on the same day the radio carries a commentary entitled "Futile Attempts." The radio states that relations between peoples living in PRC national regions and the Chinese troops stationed in these areas have been causing considerable concern to Beijing officials and adds that calls for the improvement of relations continue unceasingly. It adds: "How can the situation be rectified when PRC militarists regard the national regions as their own and forcibly try to usurp the peoples' gains and interests?" Stressing that PRC troops have been causing pain and suffering by removing people from their homelands and forcing them to settle in other areas, the radio adds that no result has been achieved from the complaints the local people have made to officials regarding the activities of the militarists. "The army is merely carrying out the orders it has been given to convert national regions into reinforced fortifications. There is no doubt that the PRC Army has set up military fortifications in Tibet, Xinjiang and Inner Mongolia. The Beijing leaders have issued new orders to the PRC Army to force the local people to obey and deal with complaints without mercy. In fact, in 1978 PRC militarists treated complaints by the people of new Xinjiang against political and economic measures without any good will." Stressing that the PRC Army is interested only in building fortifications and roads for military purposes, the radio concludes: "Regardless of all this, Beijing officials are calling on the Uighurs, Mongolians and Tibetans to rectify their relations with the army."

AT 2300 GMT on 17 February, the radio carries an unattributed commentary on the occasion of the 32d anniversary of the Friendship, Cooperation and Mutal Aid Agreement between the Soviet Union and the PRC, which was signed in Moscow on 14 February. The radio praises the relations between the two countries after the signing of the agreement and notes that factories and other industrial establishments were set up in the PRC with aid from the Soviet Union on the basis of the Moscow agreement. Lamenting the fact that relations between the two countries began to deteriorate after Mao Zedong's decision to establish relations with the "capitalists and warmongers," the radio adds: "More than 50 factories and other installations set up in the PRC with Soviet economic and technical aid are still operating in the service of the PRC peoples. They play a significant role in the PRC economy.

However, Mao Zedong and his clique's warmongering attitude against the Soviet Union and socialism began toward the end of (?1957) -- that is, during the beginning of the sixth plan period. Relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries were cut back and new relations were established with capitalist states. The hatred and warmongering attitude of the Beijing officials soon gave way to armed attacks against the Soviet Union. Deng Xiaoping and his supporters excelled in attacks against the Soviet Union. Deng Xiaoping's (?selfish and warmongering attitude) undermined the agreement between the Soviet Union and the PRC on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid. Thus they deprived the PRC peoples of internationalist and selfless aid extended to them by the Soviet Union."

After noting that what the PRC achieved in socioeconomic development in the past is gradually being lost because of the policies pursued by Mao and his supporters, the radio concludes by stating: "The PRC is once again becoming a colony. Deng Xiaoping, who is a strong supporter of Mao Zedong, is greatly benefitting from all this. This state of affairs is the outcome of the stand against socialism and the Soviet Union."

At 2330 GMT on 18 February the radio carries an unattributed commentary entitled "Why Have the PRC Troops Died?" Stating that 17 February is the anniversary of the 60,000-strong Chinese onslaught against Vietnam, the radio notes: "This onslaught of banditry and [word indistinct] was typical of the Beijing leaders." Accusing Deng Xiaoping of pursuing Mao Zedong's "hostile and warmongering" policies toward China's neighbors, the radio adds that innocent Vietnamese people died because of this policy. "However, the courage of the Vietnamese people and the aid and support of the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and a number of progressive forces forced the aggressors to withdraw. (?Irresponsible moves by warmongers) headed by Deng Xiaoping have caused extensive moves by warmongers) headed by Deng Xiaoping have caused extensive harm to the PRC peoples. In the course of this aggression, the PRC lost 60,000 troops. In a month alone, the Vietnamese troops destroyed about (?550 tanks), 115 heavy artillery pieces and other military equipment. Material damage totaled billions upon billions." The radio concludes by stating that the PRC "warmongers" have not been pleased with the defeat suffered in Vietnam. "Deng Xiaoping and his supporters are once again threatening Vietnam. Thus tension continues to prevail. However, sensible people and those in China must realize that any aggressive action against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is doomed to failure. The truth is with the people of Vietnam and not with warmongers and their supporters in Beijing. This should be borne in mind by all."

At 0030 GMT on 19 February the radio carried an unattributed commentary entitled "Xinjiang Is Being Turned Into a Base of the Network of Those Who Aspire to Hegemony over the World." The radio recalls international news media reports on cooperation between the CIA and Beijing leaders against countries bordering China and says: "For instance, in 1980 a U.S. electronic monitoring station was set up against the Soviet Union in the Xinjiang region.

Meanwhile, a (?decision) has been made to create a committee in Xinjiang on military affairs." Stating that CIA experts have been supplying arms to Afghan counterrevolutionaries via Xinjiang, the radio notes: "The Beijing leaders have been using Xinjiang during the past few years to serve the undeclared war against Afghanistan. A lair has been set up in this region. Chinese military experts are training and arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries in this lair. Through the (Karakurum) stone road from Xinjiang, arms are being supplied to bandits based in Pakistan against Afghanistan. It must be stressed, however, that the local people of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region are not supporting the impetuous behavior of the Beijing leaders. According to news reports, the fact that large sums are being allocated to train and arm bandits in lairs in Pakistan against Afghanistan instead of improving living conditions in Xinjiang is causing considerable concern.

"In view of all this, the moves made by the Beijing leaders constitute a violation of international law. The Uighurs and Kirgiz and Tadzhik people are concerned that as a result of the Chinese leaders' impetuous behavior, Afghan Muslims may take the view that Muslims in Xinjiang are supporting and (?aiding) the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. However, the Beijing leaders, who are the enemies of the Afghan people and their (?progress), attach no importance to the complaints by the Xinjiang people. In fact, they are continuing to convert Xinjiang into a base of the network of those who aspire to hegemony over the world." The radio concludes: "The fact that the CIA has been allowed to supply arms to bandits against Afghanistan through Xinjiang is clear confirmation of this view."

At 1530 GMT on the same day the radio carries a short program entitled "The PRC national regions." On Tibet the radio states the following: "[words indistinct] the committee for (?resettling) refugess from the Tibet region has made a determined appeal to all Tibetans living in foreign countries. The appeal calls on all Tibetans living abroad to return home. It is common knowledge that after 1959 when the PRC Army suppressed the (?leaders) of the Tibetan people, over 100,000 Tibetans were forced to leave their homeland. The PRC has issued an appeal to the Tibetans living abroad to return to their homeland.

However, (?this appeal) is based on ill intentions. It is obvious that the Tibetan refugees do not believe the Beijing rulers truly respect the rights and vital interests of the Tibetan people."

At 1300 GMT on 22 February the radio carries a poorly heard commentary by (Halil Rahim) strongly attacking the Beijing leaders and the United States for exploiting eastern Turkestan to achieve their targets against the DRA. The radio states: "The sacred land of eastern Turkestan is being used to serve the dark intentions of U.S. imperialism. U.S. militarists are training Afghan counterrevolutionaries in this place and preparing them to launch imperialist attacks on the Afghan people, who have set up a democratic system." Recalling that the Afghan people got rid of a monarchy and that the DRA has severed links with imperialism, particularly U.S. imperialism, the radio states that this is why the United States is extending aid to and arming Afghan counterrevolutionaries.

It notes: "The PRC is not lagging behind the United States. Apart from supplying modern arms to the Afghan bandits. The PRC is also (?training them) in excelling in terrorist activities." Stating that imperialism is endeavoring to remove the benefits of socialism in Xinjiang and place this region under its influence, the radio adds: U.S. imperialism is establishing military bases in eastern Turkestan." At a time when President Reagan has summoned all his strength to undermine socialism and weaken the Soviet Union, the PRC attitude toward the Soviet peoples and socialism is a cause for great concern. The radio concludes: "The peoples of the Xinjiang Autonomous Region are aware of the PRC leaders' inimical policy against socialist construction. In fact they are openly expressing their opposition to this state of affairs."

At 1300 GMT on 23 February the radio carries an unattributed commentary criticizing the economic measures taken by the Chinese leaders to promote the PRC economy. It notes that the measures put into effect by the Beijing leaders do not take into account the conditions existing in different regions and states: "The example of underdeveloped Inner Mongolia is confirmation of this view. Not attaching importance to conditions prevailing in Inner Mongolia during the past years has resulted in suffering because of hunger in that region. This situation has damaged Inner Mongolia's traditional forestry industry. No importance is attached to forests in Inner Mongolia. No measures have been taken to raise trees scientifically."

Noting that this state of affairs has resultad in loss of forests and a significant drop in lumber products, the radio notes that Inner Mongolia's situation forced the Beijing leaders to review their stand last year regarding services in Inner Mongolia and to draw up a development plan. Although this plan has been made public, no measure has been taken to put it into effect. According to PRC officials, the plan envisages development over a period of 30 to 50 years. The contents of the plan are not compatible with Inner Mongolia's needs, however. The radio concludes by stating that the Beijing leaders' claims that they want to turn national regions into productive areas are misleading and illusionary. "The Beijing leaders wish to keep Inner Mongolia and other national regions in an underdeveloped economic state," it notes.

At 1430 GMT on the same day the radio carries an unattributed commentary assailing the Cultural Revolution in China and the Chinese leaders' economic policies, saying that they have brought suffering and hunger to the PRC peoples. Stressing that Deng Xiaoping is responsible for the current economic chaos in the PRC, the radio notes: "The economic policy pursued by Deng Xiaoping has brought unfavorable results. This policy is antipopulist and antisocialist. Its objective is to prepare for war, ignoring in the meantime the vital interests of the people." The radio concludes by arguing that Deng Xiaoping is also responsible for purging one-third of the responsible cadres in the central state apparatus.

WEINBERGER INTERVIEWED ON JAPANESE DEFENSE

LD212250 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1345 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 21 Mar (TASS) -- U.S. Secretary of Defense C. Weinberger has called on Japan not to save on expenditures for militarist preparations. In an interview for the Japanese newspaper NIHON KEIZAI he demanded that Tokyo should meet its pledges to "defend" sea communications within a radius of 1,000 miles from Japanese shores. Although he praised the Japanese Government's decision to sharply increase military spending in the 1982 financial year, the head of the Pentagon indicated that Japan should allocate more funds to "defense" over the next few years.

Confirming that the U.S. administration intends to equip U.S. warships in the Pacific with Tomahawk cruise missiles, Weinberger declared that the deployment of these missiles, armed with conventional warheads, will begin as early as this year, but that within 2 years the U.S. Navy will begin taking delivery of Tomahawks armed with nuclear warheads. The member of the Washington administration tried to "justify" the United States' dangerous plans, against which public opinion in Japan and other Asian countries is resolutely protesting, with the usual fabrications about the "build-up of Soviet military might in the Pacific area."

In an attempt to further involve Japan in the orbit of Washington's aggressive strategy, Weinberger lashed out at the principles of the ban on exporting arms to foreign countries which the Japanese Government adopted at one time. This policy, he asserted, is an obstacle to the development of Japanese-U.S. cooperation in the exchange of military technology. As we know, the Pentagon is persistently trying to get Tokyo to allow access to the latest achievements of Japanese science and technology, which it intends to use for the development of new types of deadly weapons. The U.S. "hawk" demanded that Japan cooperate not only in the development of armaments, but also in their manufacture.

GROWING MOVEMENT AGAINST NUCLEAR WEAPONS IN JAPAN

LD181856 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Tokyo, 18 Mar, TASS -- The movement against nuclear weapons, against Washington's plans of a "limited" nuclear war is gaining momentum in Japan. The municipal assembly of Naha, the administrative centre of the Island of Okinawa, where the bulk of American military structures in Japan is located, took the decision to announce the town as a nuclear-free zone. By decision of the Naha authorities, a strict embargo is introduced on the carriage through the territory of Naha of American means of mass destruction.

Earlier, a similar proposal was made by representatives of the left forces at Tokyo's municipal assembly. Declaration drafts, prepared by deputies from the communist and socialist parties, emphasize that the task of preventing the use of Tokyo's territory in militaristic purposes is assuming priority importance now when the situation in the world became aggravated, when the Reagan administration is speaking of a nuclear war.

This should become a stage towards full withdrawal from Japan of all American troops and structures of the Pentagon, toward abrogation of the American-Japanese military alliance.

The declaration drafts contain the firm demand that the government of the country should unswervingly observe three non-nuclear principles -- not to have, not to produce and not to bring in nuclear weapons. "Under no circumstances Tokyo should work for war," stress the authors of the documents.

Representatives of democratic circles note with concern that Washington in its plans views Japan as a possible theatre of a "limited" nuclear war. In the vicinity of Tokyo there are American military Yokota and Yokosuka bases which, according to numerous testimony, have nuclear weapons.

MARSHAL USTINOV CONCLUDES VISIT TO INDIA

Embassy Speeches

LD191900 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] New Dehli, 19 Mar, TASS — Defence Minister of the USSR, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov held a reception today at the USSR's Embassy in honour of India's Defence Minister Ramaswamy Venktaraman. The sides exchanged speeches at the reception. Dmitriy Ustinov said:

It is a sincere pleasure to us to greet the Indian guests here, at the Soviet Embassy.

Our visit is drawing to an end. Let me on behalf of my colleagues and on my own behalf thank once again India's Government with Mrs. Indira Gandhi at the head, you, Mr Minister, the whole Indian people for the heartfelt reception, attention and cordiality.

The stay in your wonderful country, meetings with the working people and servicemen of India produced the most kind and moving impressions upon us.

Priority significance is attached in the Soviet Union to close cooperation with India. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev repeatedly noted that development of such cooperation in all directions was our invariable course. That was repeatedly emphasized also by leaders of the Republic of India.

Bhilai, Bokaro, Madhur became striking symbols of our friendship. Electric power plants, industrial enterprises, built through the joint effort of the USSR and India, are successfully functioning. Mutual trade is developing.

The Soviet Union's assistance to India in strengthening its defensive capacity is an important sphere of Soviet-Indian relations.

We are satisfied with the exchange of opinions on questions of our cooperation in the sphere of defence, which was held in the course of the visit. The exchange of opinions was held in a friendly atmosphere and reaffirmed the interests of the sides in further development and deepening of such cooperation.

The sentiments of sincere friendship and mutual sympathy, which the peoples of our countries have since olden times been entertaining for each other, manifested themselves anew during our meetings and conversations. The results of our conversations testify to a high extent of confidence and mutual understanding, so much characteristic of relations between our countries.

These relations are sealed by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. I should like to note that both the treaty and our cooperation in the sphere of defence are not directed against other countries. The Soviet Union and India are cooperating in the interests of consolidation of peace and security of the peoples.

Speaking in December 1980 in New Delhi, the head of the Soviet state Leonid Ilich Brezhnev emphasized that "developing now the relations of friendship between the Soviet Union and India, we are doing a kind deed, not only for the present generation of our peoples, but also for the generations to come, for the peaceful future of mankind." Good, correct words. [sentence as received]

The proposals, which were expressed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his speech at the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR, are permeated with profound concern for the present and would-be generations.

Unfortunately, U.S. President Reagan immediately turned down these proposals, just as many other peace proposals of the Soviet Union. This, certainly, cannot but make peace-loving peoples wary, call upon them to be highly vigilant.

The experience of history shows that those who cherish peace, freedom and independence of peoples should be capable of reliably defending peace, freedom and independence. The USSR and India stand for averting the threat of war which has now gravely increased as a result of sharp intensification of imperialism's aggressiveness.

Personal contacts between military leaders of the Soviet Union and India greatly benefit the development and deepening of our cooperation. I am confident that such practice will be actively developing in the future in the interests of both countries.

We shall be glad to see in the Soviet Union you, Mr. Minister, General Krishna Rao, Air Marshal Dilbagh Singh, Admiral Dowson and also other representatives of the command of the Armed Forces of India.

A reply speech was by Ramaswamy Venkataraman. He said:

It has been a great pleasure for all of us to have you with us, even though for a short while.

Even in this short period, it has been our endeavour to enable Marshal Ustinov and his delegation to see some of our defence establishments as also some places of historic interest.

We also welcomed the opportunity provided by your visit for a fruitful exchange of views on matters of interest to both our countries. I have no doubt that your visit to India will provide further impetus to the development of our mutually beneficial cooperation which is a factor of peace and stability in the region and in the world.

I am grateful to Marshal Ustinov for his kind invitation to visit the Soviet Union and I hope to be able to avail of it at a mutually convenient time. I am quite sure that periodic exchanges of this nature will lead to better understanding and to the further strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations.

Ours is a friendship long tested by time and situations. May it remain steadfast and further strengthen. Both India and the Soviet Union wish to promote peace and harmony in the world. I am sure that our combined efforts in this direction will bear fruitful results.

Present at the reception were high-ranking military leaders of the Armed Forces of India, prominent politicians and public leaders, members of parliament. The reception was held in a friendly and warm atmosphere.

Departure Statement

LD200638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0520 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Delhi, 20 Mar (TASS) -- Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, marshal of the Soviet Union, who was here on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of India, left for home today.

Before departing Dmitriy Ustinov made the following statement at the airport:

We are leaving hospitable Indian soil with a feeling of profound appreciation and gratitude to the government and people of India for the warm and cordial reception that was accorded to us. I wish to express on behalf of my colleagues and myself personally great satisfaction with the results of meetings and conversations which took place during the visit. They once again confirmed the common nature of the positions of our countries on key problems of modern times.

We are satisfied with the constructive exchange of opinions on questions of expanding cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. Allow me to express confidence that this cooperation will continue to serve well the consolidation of friendly relations between our countries and the advancement of the cause of peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

The Soviet Union and India are good neighbors. Our relations, as this visit once again confirmed, are truly good-neighborly. What is of special importance is that we are jointly contributing to the creation of conditions that would allow both our and other peoples to live quietly and work peacefully.

I take this opportunity to wish with all my heart happiness and prosperity to the leadership and people of great India, and further successes in building a new life.

Return to Moscow

LD201518 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, returned to Moscow from India today after staying in that country on an official visit at the government's invitation.

At the airport he was met by Viktor Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first secretary of the Moscow city committee of the CPSU; Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Marshal of the Soviet Union Nikolay Ogarchov, chief of the General Staff of the armed forces -- the first deputy minister of defence of the USSR; Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov, first deputy minister of defence of the USSR; General of the Army Aleksey Yepishev, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and the Navy; General of the Army Georgiy Tsinev, the first vice-chairman of the USSR State Security Committee; by deputy ministers of defence of the USSR, and by other officials.

TEXT OF IZVESTIYA INTERVIEW WITH DRA PREMIER

PM051001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 3 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Unnamed correspondents' interview with S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers: "Confident Step"]

[Text] In the DRA preparations for the PDPA national conference are drawing to a close. It will discuss, in particular, questions connected with further developing the country's economy. IZVESTIYA's correspondents asked S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers, to speak about the immediate plans of the PDPA and the republic's government in the sphere of expanding industrial and agricultural production and strengthening the states' economic foundations.

It can be stated with good reason, S.A. Keshtmand said, that in the course of the outgoing Afghan year of 1360, despite the complexities and difficulties of our development, we have still managed to stabilize the DRA economy and even achieved a certain growth. The PDPA and the DRA Government attach tremendous significance to the development of the national economy as a decisive condition for realizing the chief aims and tasks of the April Revolution. Without eliminating the country's economic backwardness and accelerating the development of productive forces, it is impossible to raise the people's living standards, implement fundamental social transformations and create a new society free from exploitation and founded on the principles of equality and social justice.

This is why attempts to thwart our creative plans and to disorganize the economy occupy such an important place in the undeclared war of international imperialism, Chinese hegemonists and regional reaction against Afghanistan and in the bandit-like actions of exploiters and traitors of the Afghan people who have been removed from power. But I would like to point out that our enemies' attempts are doomed to fail here, just as in all other directions.

Now specifically about our immediate plans. One of the very most important tasks of the DRA state organs is to pursue the PDPA policy of implementing a just democratic land reform. This, as is known, will lead to profound transformations in the social structure of the Afghan countryside and strengthen the alliance of the working class and the labor peasantry. The state gives broad material and financial assistance to peasants, particularly to those who have received land but are experiencing a shortage of capital, seeds, fertilizers and implements of labor.

Ever-increasing attention is being devoted to the activity of existing peasant cooperatives, as well as to organizing new ones. We will also set up new machine and tractor stations — for such stations are already operating.

I will speak especially of our plans in the sphere of irrigation and improving the use of irrigated land. Even given the present complex situation and the country's strained financial position, we are allocating very considerable funds to irrigation construction. This is to aid, in particular, the successful implementation of the recently adopted law "on water" and statute "on the use of water in agriculture."

Going on to plans in the industrial sphere, I would like to remind you that before the April revolution Afghanistan occupied one of the last places in the world in terms of the per capita volume of industrial production. To this it should be added that the normal working of individual enterprises has been disrupted as a result of actions by sabotage and terrorist gangs infiltrated from abroad. And under these very difficult conditions the PDPA and the people's power have adopted a resolute policy of building up the country's industrial potential.

To this end the government has outlined measures to resume the operation of the most important projects in the Afghan national economy and also to commission new ones. It has approved the technical and economic substantiation of the (Aynak) mining and enriching combine, which will be the country's biggest enterprise and a real school for training skilled workers and specialists. Meeting the country's energy requirements will be improved on the basis of the construction of a power transmission line from the USSR, which is already being planned with the help of Soviet specialists. The commissioning of a bridge across the Amudarya at the beginning of the new Afghan year and the completion of a complex of installations in the port of (Khayraton) will undoubtedly play a tremendous role in developing our economy. The upcoming commissioning of 3,500 hectares of new irrigated land in Parvan and (Sard) is of great significance. In the new year as a whole it is planned to increase industrial output 10-11 percent and agricultural output 3.1 percent.

An appreciable place in our economic plans is allocated to the use of the private sector's resources and potential. For businesslike and constructive cooperation with the private sector the DRA Council of Ministers has set up a standing consultative economic council consisting of government representatives and employers.

The social program of the PDPA and the state aimed at improving the working people's living standards is indissolubly linked to development in the economy. I will cite in particular the increase in wages implemented in the past year — an increase averaging 26 percent for workers and employees and 40-50 percent for low-paid catagories.

Enemies of the April Revolution, S.A. Keshtmand went on to point out, have made a considerable effort to wreck the plan for this year, which ends, according to the Muslim calendar, 20 March. In zones infiltrated by terrorist gangs trained and armed abroad, they have sought to destroy crops, equipment and irrigation installations and have sabotaged roads and power transmission lines. Nonetheless, they have failed to achieve their dirty aims and hinder the DRA's progress in the economic sphere.

The volume of production in agriculture, according to preliminary estimates, is expected to increase 3.1 percent compared with the previous year. And this is the picture in industry. The plan targets for gas and coal extraction and for production of carbamide and ferroconcrete products have been overfulfilled. Afghanistan's largest enterprises, constructed and operated with USSR assistance, are working successfully and increasing output.

What is the conclusion from this? The DRA economy, despite the undeclared war of imperialism and regional reaction and despite what is essentially an economic blockade organized by them, is developing dynamically. This is convincingly evidenced by the chief result of the outgoing year -- the country's GNP grew 1.5 percent. And this in turn indicates that the party's and government's plans to strengthen the national economy enjoy real support among broad sections of the people and are therefore being implemented.

Moving on to the question of Afghanistan's economic ties with other countries, S.A. Keshtmand emphasized that the country's foreign economic ties have not only not diminished but are continuing to develop successfully. In particular, Afghanistan has increased both exports and imports in the outgoing year.

The DRA's ever-expanding economic ties with its great neighbor -- the Soviet Union -- are of inestimable significance. The economic aid and support which the Soviet Union has given us in the past and is giving us now is the guarantee and token of the consolidation of people's power in the DRA and of the achievement of economic successes on the way to building a new society.

The DRA's economic ties with other socialist countries are at a high level. Afghanistan also has strong economic ties with certain nonaligned countries, and primarily with India, with which Afghanistan has friendly relations.

Unfortunately, in violation of existing agreements, the governments of individual states have ceased giving Afghanistan assistance in the development of its economy. These include the United States, the FRG, China and reactionary regimes in our region. They do not like the progressive, national liberation nature of the April revolution. But those who think that they can make the Afghans turn from their chosen path by means of an economic blockade have severely miscalculated. Afghanistan has found true friends who came to its assistance in time.

I am sure, S.A. Keshtmand said in conclusion, that with the assistance of true, sincere friends, among whom the Soviet Union should rightfully be named first, the Afghan people will surmount the difficulties and score important achievements in economic and social development.

SOVIET OFFICIAL ON TRADE WITH AFGHANISTAN

LD181950 Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Kabul, 18 Mar, TASS -- The volume of trade between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan increased by 29.7 percent in 1981 against the 1980 level. According to preliminary estimates, its values reached 930 million dollars. This information was given by the USSR's trade representative to Afghanistan Valentin Rumyantsev who spoke at a traditional meeting here between heads of the USSR trade mission and representatives of Afghan ministries, departments, banks and the business community.

The export of Soviet goods to Afghanistan grew by 36 percent over this period, Valentin Rumyantsev said. Deliveries from the Soviet Union meet a considerable part of Afghanistan's requirements in machines and equipment, means of transportation, oil products, ferrous metals and manufactured consumer goods. The volume of Afghan deliveries to the USSR went up by 23 percent during the same period.

Valentin Rumyantsev stressed that an important feature of the USSR's trade with developing countries is that in accordance with their wishes priority is given to assistance in developing the state sector in the conomies of those countries.

Representatives of the Afghan business community expressed at the meeting profound satisfaction with the development of trade relations between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They pointed out that Soviet-Afghan trade has great importance for development of the young republic.

LAO PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD191722 Moscow TASS in English 1705 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party (LPRP) and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, today left Moscow by air for his homeland. Sisomphon Lovansai, a member of the Political Bureau of the LPRP Central Committee and secretary of the LPRP CC, was flying home with him.

Konstantin Rusakov, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and other officials saw Kaysone Phomvihan off at Vnukovo Airport.

The seeing-off party included Veng Saysana, charge d'affaires ad interim of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos in the USSR.

The national flags of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the Soviet Union were hoisted at the airport.

PRC NAVY COMMANDER'S VISIT TO THAILAND VIEWED

OW190509 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1000 GMT 18 Mar 82

[(Smitin) commentary]

[Excerpts] Ye Fei, commander of the Chinese Navy, now visiting Thailand, has declared that China's military aid to Thailand will be increased. I would like to remind every listener that China has proposed on many occasions to give arms support to Thailand and provide the Thai Armed Forces with other forms of military aid. Deng Xiaoping once pointed out: If Thailand comes under attack, China will step forward to safeguard this country. As we all know, the Beijing leaders have tried to convince the Thai leaders of so-called threats from the Indochinese countries. Actually, Thailand faces no threat from any Indochinese country.

It must be pointed out that the common task of the Kampuchean Armed Forces and the Vietnamese troops that have remained in Kampuchea at the request of the Government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea is to fight against Pol Pot's scheme of armed rebellion. However, Thailand has provided shelter to the bandit troops of Pol Pot on its own territory, and the Chinese leaders have supported them with arms. It seems that one of Ye Fei's reasons for his current visit to Bangkok is to step up the aid to Pol Pot, the executioner of the Khmer people. By increasing aid to Pol Pot and his bandit troops and encouraging them to step up their provocative activities, China is actually attempting to intensify the confrontation between Thailand and other Indochinese countries and thus create an obstacle to relaxation of tension in Southeast Asia.

Is it possible that Beijing is now trying to follow in the footsteps of the United States in using Thailand as its own military base? The Southeast Asian countries have noticed for a long time that China has expanded its naval force in this region. Moreover, China has also built military installations on Vietnam's Xisha Islands, which were encroached upon by China. Is Beijing now looking for other possibilities to pave the road for its naval oeprations in the South China Sea? The current visit to Bangkok by the PRC military delegation headed by Navy Commander Ye Fei will definitely create such an impression among the people.

U.S. BEHIND USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS IN KAMPUCHEA

PM060955 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 3

[A. Golts "Military-Political Commentary": "Along the Path of Foolhardiness"]

[Text] "Do not add firewood to a blaze," runs a Thai proverb. Certain leading figures in Thailand seem to have forgotten this popular piece of wisdom. A new bundle of "firewood" has been thrown into the fire of the "smoldering conflict" in the region of the Thai-Kampuchean border.

As the SPK Kampuchean news agency reported, twice during February Thai artillery has fired shells crammed with poisonous chemicals at border regions of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] in Battambang Province. Many peaceful inhabitants suffered when the ammunition containing tear gas and substances which cause severe vomiting exploded.

It would seem to be in the common interests of all the countries of Southeast Asia to end the armed clashes in the region. However, as can be seen, there are forces interested in aggravating the situation in this region.

The PRK Foreign Ministry quite rightly emphasizes in its statement that the provocation was carried out at the time when the Reagan administration adopted the decision to increase the production of chemical weapons.

It is obvious that a direct link exists between the Pentagon's plans to prepare for chemical war and the foolhardy action on the Thai-Kampuchean border for such a provocation benefits only Washington, and the United States was evidently seeking to achieve several ends at once by prompting Thai reaction to use chemical weapons.

Having encountered a sharp worldwide protest regarding its plans to create a new generation of combat toxins, the American administration is very interested in "accustoming" mankind to the idea of the admissibility of using chemical weapons.

In their attempt to somehow to justify the preparations for chemical war, the U.S. ruling circles, as is known, have also resorted to another means. In the past they have put out the monstrous lie that the USSR supposedly uses toxins in Laos and Kampuchea. These fabrications have been totally refuted both by specialist scientists and by a UN commission. By all accounts, however, the provocateurs are not to be stopped. What has happened on the Thai-Kampuchean border fits in perfectly with the scheme already known in Afghanistan. First they infiltrate bandits into the country armed with grenades containing toxins, and then they accuse the Soviet Union and the Afghan Government of using chemical weapons. Now, with the help of Thai reaction, the same circles are organizing the use of toxins in Southeast Asia in order subsequently to accuse the USSR and its friends of that very thing.

Another reason for this provocation is evidently Washington's persistent desire to evade responsibility for its crimes in that region during the years of U.S. aggression in Indochina, for then the Pentagon rained down tens of thousands of tons of toxins on those countries. All this entailed millions of human casualties and irreparable natural losses in the region. Washington believes that by prompting Thailand to use chemcial weapons it can cover up the traces of old crimes with a new one.

Thus the dangerous provocation on the Thai-Kampuchean border is not only leading to a further destabilization of the situation in Southeast Asia, but also helps the Pentagon realize its sinister plans to build up chemical weapons.

U.S. SEEKING TO ENCIRCLE ASIAN CONTINENT

PM071605 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Mar 82 p 5

[D. Kosyrev's "International Notes": "Bases and Allies"]

[Text] Two reports appeared almost simultaneously in the Southeast Asian press. One was on a visit to Thailand by Adm J. Watkins, commander of the U.S. naval forces in the Pacific, who visited the Thai naval base at Sattahip (Gulf of Thailand) and had talks on cooperation between the two countries' navies. The second report was that the Pentagon would not be averse to having access to the port of Trincomalee on Sri Lanka's eastern coast.

The U.S. interest in these ports is due to their location in a strategically important region -- on the route between the U.S. 7th Fleet's bases in the western Pacific and those U.S. bases now being created or already existing in the Indian Ocean. The Pentagon is soliciting in Southeast Asia and neighboring regions for intermediate refueling points for ships and aircraft, anchorages for ships and, subsequently, military equipment dumps or, if possible, "full" military bases.

As the press notes, Washington is thus trying to complete a "chain" of bases stretching from the Pacific via Diego Garcia, an existing base in Oman and Israeli bases in the Negev Desert, granted to the Americans "in an emergency," to the Mediterranean bases of "NATO's southern flank." It is thus planned to envelop the entire Asian Continent from the south with a system of strongholds for action by large naval, air force and marine detachments.

However, the scale of the Pentagon's plans is so broad that U.S. diplomacy is not striving simply for bases in Southeast Asia and neighboring regions. The United States needs bases plus allies who would partialy take on the defense of "American interests." Hence the U.S. military's desire to be based as "permanent guests" at other people's naval ports and airfields. This was shown particularly clearly by Admiral Watkins' visit to Thailand. There was a discussion of questions of cooperation between the two navies in neighboring seas and of joint plans for their logistical backup.

The Pentagon's efforts frequently misfire, however. The story of the port of Trincomalee is particularly noteworthy. REUTERS reports that U.S. companies are building major oil depots there which "may be the first step towards transforming the port into a military base." These schemes are also confirmed by the fact that in a recently issued Pentagon booklet Trincomalee is numbered among the ports "essential for the U.S. Navy." However, the Sri Lankan Government has stated that it will not permit the establishment of a base.

The Pentagon's base stragegy is designed for imperialist diktat and blackmail toward the developing countries. But this can be seen best by those whom Washington would like to draw into the gambit of its policy.

FORTHCOMING VIETNAMESE PARTY CONGRESS VIEWED

LD131150 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Nikolay Shishlin commentary]

[Text] A regular plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held in late February and early March in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. That plenum passed a very important decision: to convene the fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, which is to begin work on 27 March.

The plenum discussed the results of the precongress conference, the political report which the Central Committee will submit to the congress, and other materials which, as a rule, are submitted at congresses of ruling communist and workers' parties.

In the 5 years that have passed since the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a great deal has, of course, happened. There have been many complex and dramatic events significant for the destiny of the Vietnamese people. Suffice it to say that in those 5 years Socialist Vietnam, which brought the struggle against the American aggressors to a victorious conclusion, has had to live through two more wars: the Chinese aggression of 1979 and the other Chinese war -- as it essentially was -- waged by the Pol Pot gangs against Socialist Vietnam. Vietnam won those wars. That is, of course, a big plus with which the Vietnamese approach their congress.

But, needless to say, external circumstances have left their mark on the internal affairs of Vietnam. Not all of what was planned at the fourth party congress has been fulfilled. Nonetheless, in those 5 years Socialist Vietnam has multiplied its productive capacities, and, of course, Vietnams' industry -- however modest it may seem at present -- the Vietnamese agrarian sector, Vietnamese culture and Vietnamese science and technology have all gathered a new potential that will certainly be expanded in the future.

Another thing that Vietnam has acquired in those 5 years is, of course, the most valuable experience of socialist construction -- an experience of using the general laws of socialist construction -- an experience of using the general laws of socialist development while allowing for all the specific features that exist in Vietnam, as in any other socialist country.

These three elements, as such, enable us to expect much of the fifth congress of the Vietnamese communists which will undoubtedly open wide new horizons in the socialist development of Vietnam, distant from us territorially yet very close to us in spirit and close in relations, our reliable ally and friend.

LAOS-USSR SPACE COMMUNICATIONS LINK INAUGURATED

PM081131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 4

[Ye. Fadeyev dispatch and L. Chausov interview under general heading "Moscow-Vientiane Space Bridge"]

[Excerpts] Vientiane -- An antenna system soars into the blue tropical sky. The capital of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] has acquired a direct link with Moscow. "Lotus-2" -- a ground station of the "Intersputnik" space communications system -- presented as a gift to the Lao people by the Soviet Union, has been commissioned. It was erected by construction workers of the two fraternal countries. Henceforth reliable telephone and telegraph communications and the reception of television broadcasts from the USSR and other socialist community countries will be ensured via space.

And so a "window on the world" from space has been flung open. The first television screens have lit up bringing people news from the land of the soviets and other fraternal states. In concluding my reportage I should like to say to those who are reading these lines: This is the first time your correspondent has sent an item to the editorial office by telephone. The "Intersputnik" space link has started working.

Specialist's Commentary

On the eve of the commissioning of the space communications station in the LPDR, PRAVDA correspondent L. Chausov talked in Moscow with G. Kudryavtsev, USSR first deputy minister of communications, about the development of the international "Intersputnik" organization. Here is what he said:

The ramified system of communications which henceforth will include "Lotus-2" is an organic part of "Intersputnik." The technical side of the matter has been reliably ensured by the efficient functioning of the Soviet space communications complex. Here satellites in the "Gorizont" series are being used with the internation "Statsionar" designation.

The new "Lotus-2" station situated in Laos is of the same type as the station constructed in Vietnam with the USSR's technical assistance. Similar space communications ground stations on the territory of other socialist countries are helping to satisfy better and better the growing requirements for contacts and the exchange of information within our community. The number of "Intersputnik" members is growing. Thus its system has already been joined by Afghanistan where a satellite communications station has already been commissioned and will also serve the development of international contacts. It should be noted that "Intersputnik" is an organization open to all countries anxious to use space for peaceful purposes, for the benefit of mankind.

MATERIALS ON VISIT BY CSSR'S FOREIGN MINISTER

Gromyko Luncheon Address

LD192226 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2010 GMT 19 Mar 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (TASS) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet foreign minister, hosted a luncheon today in honor of Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Commitee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, at which they exchanged speeches. Addressing those present Andrey Gromyko said:

During our talks we focused our attention on what is now the pivotal question of the international situation, which has deteriorated seriously: how to lessen the threat of nuclear war and what needs to be done to put the course of events back on the rails of detente and peace.

The socialist community of states has responded to this question with the peace program for the 1980's which was drafted at the 26th CPSU Congress with the entire foreign political activity of the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other fraternal countries.

The major new initiatives submitted the other day at the Soviet trade union congress by Leonid Brezhnev make a vast contribution to these peace-loving activities. What is the essence of these initiatives? To restrain the arms race, above all the nuclear arms race, to blunt the sharp political tension in the world, and to halt the further slide toward confrontation.

As was stated by Leonid Brezhnev, the minister said, the Soviet Union in introducing "unilaterally a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR. Such armaments already deployed here are to be frozen both in the quantitative and qualitative respects. Replacement of old missiles by new ones is being halted."

"The Soviet Union is going even further. Already in the current year, if, of course, there occurs no new sharpening of the international situation, we intend, on our own initiative, to reduce a certain quantity of our medium-range missiles."

"In this manner, the Soviet Union, by its real actions, is facilitating movement toward agreement at the Soviet-American negotiations at Geneva. In all other directions," Andrey Gromyko continued, "the new Soviet initatives converge toward one objective -- to call a halt to the arms race and to improve the international situation. This includes our appeal to the U.S. administration not to erect artificial obstacles in the way of the negotiations on limiting and reducing strategic nuclear armaments, and to embark on the negotiations in the near future."

"This includes our proposal not to open a new channel for the arms race, not to deploy longer-range, sea and land-based cruise missiles."

"This includes our readiness to agree on a mutual restriction of the activities of navies, including missile-carrying submarines, and to discuss the question of extending confidence-building measures to the spaces of seas and oceans, especially in the areas of the most intense maritime navigation routes."

The new Soviet initiatives have aroused a broad response. They are in the focus of international life. They are being actively welcomed by all who really strive for peace and struggle for it.

"One can assume," Andrey Gromyko continued, "that some may not yet have been able to understand the substance of our initiatives and that for this some more time is needed. So, then, let them ponder and understand."

"There are, however, some who try to reject the Soviet proposals out of hand. So is it a matter of unthinking haste? It is rather that the fact of the matter is quite different."

"If judgments are passed even without waiting for the text of the Soviet proposals to be translated into English, then this is not mere haste but a manifestation of confusion before that tremendous positive 'charge' that our initiatives carry. This is also a manifestation of the sense of alarm over the fact that the new word from Moscow will reach out to the hearts and minds of men both in Europe and on the other side of the Atlantic Ocean, and everywhere around the world. And it will become even clearer who displays a genuine will for peace and who is up to somehthing quite different."

"In this kind of reaction, mildly referred to in the West as 'haste' one clearly beholds the same, regrettably already familiar, handwriting: Priority is assigned not to agreements to contain the arms race but to an accelerated implementation of military programs that have waxed to unheard-of proporations, including the nortorious NATO decision, steeped through and through in the spirit of militarism, to emplace new American missiles on the land of Western Europe."

"But we are convinced that it will not be possible to reject the new Soviet proposals by any juggling with figures, any propaganda inventions and subterfuges. These proposals require a serious study, a solid approach, a display of state wisdom and responsiblity. For this concerns problems that affect the destinies of millions upon millions of people, the destinies of mankind."

"I would like to think that the people in Washington and in some other Western capitals will weigh again and again the meaning and concrete content of the new Soviet initiatives as well as the consequences about which Leonid Breshnev warned in the event of continued attempts to achieve military superiority to the detriment of the lawful interests of the Soviet Union, its allies and friends."

One might think the following was an obvious truth. If disputes arise in relations between states, they should be discussed and resolved in a businesslike manner around a negotiating table. As soon as the talks have started, they should be conducted honestly and constructively. A balance between the interests of each side should be sought. This is how we approach all negotiations.

Speaking of the Madrid meeting, the USSR foreign minister noted that "positive and substantial results could very well have been achieved at its just-ended stage. In the opinion of most participants a basis for this existed. Why did this not happen? This did not happen because the United States and some of its NATO allies ignored the pressing interests of security and cooperation in Europe. In Madrid they engaged in obstruction, tried to turn the meeting into some sort of a farce designed to camouflage their rude interference in the internal affairs of other states. They gave special attention in this connection to Poland."

"Nevertheless we would like to hope," Andrey Gromyko continued, "that in the end common sense will triumph over the temptations of cheap propaganda and ordinary demogogy and that when the Madrid meeting resumes, it will be possible to bring it to a successful conclusion. But again this requires that Washington and those that follow in its wake return at long last to a more serious and responsible conduct of international affairs and talks than at present."

In the present international situation one can see especially clearly that the main factor obstructing the implementation of militaristic plans and aggressive military doctrines is the socialist community. All who are concerned to see that the future of the peoples is a future of reliable peace and progress can reliably trust in its Leninist policy of peace and friendship between the peoples.

The results of your visit to the Soviet Union, comrade minister, and the talks which have been held -- and they were characterized by full mutual understanding and identity of views -- are yet another indication of the close, fraternal relations which exist between our two parties and states.

These relations constitute a new type of relationship between states, which history had not heard of until socialism, the vanguard social system, entered the international arena.

We can be justifiably proud of this type of relationship. The fact that the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is becoming stronger each year, that their cooperation is becoming more varied, and the coordination of their activities in international affairs more effective is the result of the purposeful work of the Communist Parties of the two countries, their Central Committee, and Leonid Brezhnev and Gustav Husak personally. Our Czechoslovak friends can rest assured that we will continue to pay untiring attention to the strengthening of ties with Czechoslovakia, as with all the countries of the socialist community as a whole.

Chnoupek Luncheon Speech

LD191842 Moscow TASS in English 1834 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- Czechoslovakia fully supports the new Soviet proposals which were made by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the Soviet trade union congress. This was emphasized by Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He made today a speech at a luncheon in the Kremlin which was given in his honour by Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR.

Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out that the decision to introduce, unilaterally, a moratorium on deployment of medium-range nuclear armaments in the European part of the USSR is the most honest proposal, worthy to be followed. This is an indication of how one should find a genuinely fair decision." [single quotation mark as received]

"Along with other proposals on mutual obligation not to start a new stage in the arms race, including limitation of actions of the navies," said Bohuslav Chnoupek, "we regard this proposal as a manifestation of sincere striving of the Soviet leadership for peace and their confidence that there are possibilities for attaining an agreement acceptable to both sides as a powerful impetus for invigorating the stalled negotiations, and also as an impetus for a dialogue on the issues on which negotiations have not yet begun.

"We fully support the stand of the Soviet Union, which holds that if the governments of the United States and its NATO allies nevertheless carried through their plan and deployed new missiles in Europe, there would arise a real additional threat to socialist countries from the United States, and, consequently, the need to take such retaliatory steps which would put in a similar position another side, including directly the United States, its territory."

"Along with the fraternal socialist countries," the minister said, "we actively advocate that the stage of the Madrid meeting, which has just ended, should not become the last. On the contrary, we intend to use to the utmost the intermission that arose not through our fault so that in autumn the work of the meeting should be crowned with positive results, including adoption of a decision on convocation of a conference on confidence-building measures and measurs of security and disarmament in Europe. We firmly denounce the attempts of the United States and its NATO allies to make its resumption and continuation dependent on the situation in Poland."

"We denounce all hostile actions being arranged by American imperialists against the USSR and the Polish People's Republic. We firmly come out against attempts of the NATO countries to grossly interfere into Poland's internal affairs. We now hold that the struggle for consolidation of socialism in Poland is the most heightened front of class confrontation with imperialism. The Polish friends can fully count on our internationalist support and assistance.

"Socialist Czechoslovakia, side by side with the fraternal Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will continue firmly standing on guard of peace, opposing the adventurist policy of the aggressive imperialist circles and Beijing hegemonists, backing the just national-liberation struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America."

Talks 19 March

LD200300 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The talks between Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, continued today. After a discussion on the question of mutual Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation, deep satisfaction was expressed at the progress of cooperation and the mutual determination to ensure its steady development and enrichment. The exchange of views continued on some international questions of mutual interest. The joint communique which was adopted will be published in the press.

During a dinner party Gromyko gave in honor of Comrade Chnoupek, they exchanged speeches. The dinner party was attended by Comrade Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials including Czechoslovak Ambassador Comrade Lovetinsky.

TV Interview With Chnoupek

LD200458 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Interview from the Vremya newscast by unidentified correspondent with Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czechoslovak foreign minister, on 19 March in Moscow -- live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Minister, how do you evaluate the talks with Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko?

[Answer] It is very easy to answer this question. I give the talks a very high, positive and good evaluation. One can say that they are part of the system of regular and what has become traditional consultations, friendly meetings during which we work out and bring precision to our joint and coordinated foreign policy developed by the party Central Committees.

Of course we always pay very special attention to the most current problems. This time it was the complicated and acute situation in the world which was outlined by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev from the forum of the trade union congress as a critical crossing point. In this connection we focused on the problem which has the attention of the whole world -- the new Soviet disarmament proposals and first of all the unilateral moratorium on intermediate nuclear weapons in Europe. On our part, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, we are sincerely interested and fully support the new Soviet initiatives. This is not only because we share a border with the FRG where according to NATO plans American missiles will be deployed and not only because we are in the very center of Europe but first of all because of disarmament, peace, the preservation of peace, the peaceful policy and the very nature of our Leninist foreign policy. We fully support the new Soviet proposals at all levels. These new proposals were registered by all, even by those who do not agree and who said no even before the new Soviet proposals were translated from Russian into English. Because of this we will have to work even more actively, with more initiative.

I would like, if possible, to take the opportunity to say that this time we paid considerable attention to our mutual relations, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, and noted that in all aspects they have reached such a high level that it would be difficult to find a parallel in history.

Tass Report on Communique

LD201622 Moscow TASS in English 1608 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar TASS — A joint Soviet-Czechoslovak communique issued here today reports that Bohuslav Chnoupek, foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, stayed in the Soviet Union on a visit on March 18-20.

Talks were held between Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and Bohuslav Chnoupek in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere to discuss questions of the development of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations and the most vital international problems.

The ministers expressed, in particular, serious concern at the exacerbation of tension caused by actions of the military NATO bloc headed by the United States. Having embarked on a course of escalating the arms race on an unprecedented scale and seeking to wreck in their favour the military-strategic balance that has taken shape in Europe and the world, the above-mentioned circles are trying to gain military supremacy in a bid to pursue a position-of-strength and diktat policy towards other countries.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, together with other fraternal socialist countries, counterpose to this dangerous militarist course a consistent policy for detente, averting nuclear war, coordinating effective disarmament measures, and radically improving the international situation by way of talks, the communique says.

The ministers, on behalf of their countries, stressed the responsibility of the governments, statesmen, political and public figures before peoples for removing the military danger and preserving peace.

The sides condemned the United States' decisions to launch full-scale production of chemical and neutron weapons and the proclamation of the essentially aggressive doctrine of the admissibility of nuclear war as well as the blocking of the work of different forums, examining specific problems of restricting the arms race and attaining disarmament.

Special attention was paid during the talks to the situation in Europe, the communique says. The ministers confirmed that the USSR and Czechoslovakia will continue to favour the preservation of everything positive that has been achieved by joint efforts on the path charted by the European Security and Cooperation Conference, and give the necessary rebuff to the actions of the NATO bloc's militarist circles directed against the socialist community. They strongly condemned the interference of the United States and other NATO countries in the home affairs of the Polish People's Republic and their attempts to prevent the situation in Poland and around it from coming back to normal as a direct and flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter, the principles of interstate relations, proclaimed in the Helsinki Final Act, and the norms of communication and intercourse between states that have taken shape in the course of centuries.

The sides pointed out that the obstructionist stand assumed by the United States and some NATO countries at the Madrid meeting contradicts the interests of European security and cooperation and has the aim of poisoning the international atmosphere and thus facilitating the implementation of the United States' militarist plans, including those regarding Western Europe.

Having discussed the state of affairs at the Vienna talks, the ministers emphasized that the draft agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments and the related measures in Central Europe on the first stage, which was tabled by the socialist countries, contains every element for reaching the necessary accords.

The communique stresses that the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia firmly favour the lessening of military confrontation in Europe, first of all nuclear confrontation, and the ensurance of military parity on the lowest possible level. They regard it extremely important in this connection that specific results should be achieved at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe.

The foreign minister of Czechoslovakia specially emphasised that the Soviet Union's decision in the question of limiting nuclear arms in Europe, announced by Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, represents a far-reaching step, demonstrating the Soviet Union's inflexible will for peace.

Bohuslav Chnoupek also stressed the importance of the Soviet Union's proposals for the renunciation of the deployment of sea-based and ground-based long-range cruise missiles and the mutual restriction of naval operations.

Both sides went on record in favour of the soonest resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic arms and stressed the danger of their unjustified postponement by the U.S. side.

The communique says that when discussing other international issues the sides voiced concern about the situation in the Middle East, strained even further as a result of Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights. The policy of the United States, aimed at asserting and expanding its military-political presence in the region, is only leading to further tensions. The principled position of the USSR and Czechoslovakia in favour of a comprehensive and just settlement in the Middle East and the invariable nature of their support for the just cause of the Arab states and nations, including the Arab people of Palestine, were confirmed.

The USSR and Czechsolovakia fully back the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea to protect their sovereignty and independence against hegemonist pressure and blackmail and turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship and cooperation, the communique says.

The sides reiterated their support for the just struggle of the patriots of Namibia led by SWAPO -- the only lawful representative of the Namibian people -- for the freedom and independence of their homeland and favoured a Namibian settlement on the basis of all the United Nations decisions on this question. They attribute great significance to the Angolan-Cuban statement of February 5, reflecting the balanced approach of the governments of the two countries which sincerely seek the solutions of the problems of southern Africa on a just basis and without delay.

The ministers stressed the danger of the U.S. effort to work up tension around socialist Cuba, U.S. threats with regard to Nicaragua and the U.S. administration's crude meddling in the affairs of El Salvador. They stated the USSR's and Czechoslovakia's solidarity with the struggles of the peoples of Latin America for the right to determine their destinies themselves without any outside interference.

The talks took place in the atmosphere of full mutual understanding and the unity of views, the communique emphasises.

[In reporting on the communique, Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 20 March concludes: On behalf of the leadership of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government, Bohuslav Chnoupek conveyed to A.A. Gromyko an invitation to visit the CSSR on an official friendly visit. The invitation was received with thanks.]

Chnoupek Departure

LD200924 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and CSSR minister of foreign affairs, left Moscow for home today. He has been on a visit to our country. The guest was seen off at the airport by Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

DEMICHEV CONFERS WITH CSSR CULTURAL AIDES

PM191647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- On 15 March P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, received M. Klusak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR minister of culture, and M. Valek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and member of the Presidium of the Slovak CP Central Committee and Slovak minister of culture.

During the conversation, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, they discussed questions relating to the further deepening and all-round development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cultural ties.

SED'S MUECKENBERGER LAUDS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

LD192338 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1315 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Leipzig, 19 Mar (TASS) -- The new Soviet initiatives directed toward reducing the threat of nuclear war, which were made in the speech by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions, bear witness to the consistency of the CPSU and Soviet state's peace-loving policy. This was stated here in an interview with a TASS correspondent by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the German-Soviet Friendship Society.

The decision by the Soviet leadership to introduce a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range nuclear weapons in the European part of the USSR, he pointed out, confirms once again that the CPSU and the whole Soviet people are firmly attached to the general line of fighting for peace and to the relaxation of international tension snd disarmament.

The Soviet proposals made by L.I. Brezhnev meet with full support among working people in the GDR, stressed E. Mueckenberger.

CIA, RFE SUBVERSION STILL EVIDENT IN POLAND

LD210038 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2037 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS) -- IZVESTIYA says that "imperialist circles do not want to abandon their hopes of using provocations and subversion to turn the development of internal events in Poland once more in the direction of disorganization, chaos and political confrontation." Particular zeal is being shown in this, the newspaper notes, by Provocateur Number One, Radio Free Europe, which is a subsidiary of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in Munich.

At the prompting of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and using its funds, "Free Europe" has established special technical equipment to intercept Polish television programs. Currently it is broadcasting instructions on the organization of the anticommunist underground. It is giving recommendations on how to carry out economic sabotage, political subversion, acts of terror and moral, physical and even armed violence.

"All this is not simply propagandist interference in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. It is direct incitement to antistate and unconstitutional actions. Western subversive centers are also trying to supplement the anticommunist infusion from RFE through other channels. Polish customs officials are continuing to find printing matrices and texts for the production of leaflets, paper, paint and other such things in parcels sent by Western charitable organizations.

In Poland, IZVESTIYA continues, there remain forces which derive hope from this Western infusion and which are hatching schemes for revenge, together with the external counter-revolution. In some provinces, attempts are being made to distribute leaflets and to restart "Solidarity publications underground. In some cases, sinister calls like "Death to the Reds," and "The winter was yours but the spring will be ours" are again appearing overnight on house walls which have been cleared of Solidarity posters. And at times things are actually going as far as murder, as was the case recently in Warsaw where two students fatally wounded a policeman. This occurrence, the newspaper says, was typical of the tactics of the internal opposition: Professional counterrevolutionaries are setting young people against the authorities, and young people are becoming the victims of their own political immaturity.

IZVESTIYA concludes by saying that the "launching into Polish skies of thousands of air balloons, 1 in 10 of which was contaiminated with a lethal virus, was an illegal and profoundly immoral act. But by what yardstick of immorality can one judge the fact that in Poland it is young people who are becoming the victims of the designs of the external and internal counterrevolution?"

CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN POLAND REPORTED

New Journalists Union

LD211622 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Mar, TASS -- A meeting of Polish journalists -- workers of the press, radio and television -- was held here. The PAP news agency reports that the participants in the meeting adopted the decision to form a new creative trade union -- the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic. The provisional regulations of the union have been endorsed. Its leading bodies have been elected.

In the program declaration adopted at the meeting, the Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic supports the decisions of the Martial Council of National Redemption. We resolutely dissociate ourselves from irresponsible actions of a part of the leadership of the former Union of Polish Journalists, the declaration says. Instead of promoting the rallying of journalists on a platform of socialist principles, its activity actually led to the split of journalists, pushing them into the ranks of political opposition.

The Union of Journalists of the Polish People's Republic declares for the party programme worked out by the Ninth Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party, for the consistent implementation of the idea of national concord advanced by the PUWP and adopted by the allied parties and all constructive public forces. The declaration stresses that the union wishes to participate in the activity of the International Organization of Journalists, to establish close friendly ties and cooperation with journalist organizations of socialist countries.

According to a report of the PAP news agency, the former union of Polish journalists has been disbanded on a decree of the president of Warsaw. It is stressed in the decree that the union was not striving to achieve the goals envisaged by its charter, was creating obstacles for the implementation of tasks of journalists in a socialist state.

PZPR Plan for Jubilee

PM220827 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (TASS) -- A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo held here approved political and organizational guidelines for the celebration of the centennial of the Polish workers' movement in September this year.

As PAP reports, the Politburo stated that the PZPR attaches great significance to this jubilee, since the party is heir to the history and achievement of the Polish workers' movement. The centennial requires a full and just assessment of the tremendous positive contribution made by the workers' movement to the history of the Polish people and state. The need was noted to make use of the class, Marxist-Leninist traditions and achievements of the workers' movement to restore the party's strength and cohesion at the present time.

TASS Roundup

LD191350 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Mar, TASS -- According to a report of the Polish PAP agency, a session of the Polish Sejm will be held on March 25 to hear government reports on the current problems of the foreign policy of Poland and on the situation in agriculture.

The Sejm will consider a number of bills dealing with agriculture, and the issue of introducing changes into the Constitution of Poland in connection with the establishment of a state and constitutional tribunals.

It was officially announced that the Economic Committee of the Council of Ministers of Poland reviewed the results of the fulfilment of social and economic tasks in the first two months of the year. The committee recommended to brisk up foreign trade, particularly with socialist countries, in order to ease difficulties encountered in ensuring the functioning of industry. It was noted that there had been a marked drop in production in the processing industry, especially at enterprises working on imported raw materials. It is pointed out in this connection that the main reason for economic difficulties was a shortage of raw materials which was caused in many sectors of the processing industry by the restriction of corresponding deliveries from capitalist countries. In a number of cases this led to a substantial underloading of manufacturing capacities.

Continuing the policy of economic blockade, the U.S. administration decided to ban sales of concentrated fodder to Poland. This puts almost the entire poultry-breeding industry in a difficult position. The bulk of modern Polish poultry farms employ U.S. technology designed for the use of imported fodder.

According to the newspaper GAZETA RABOTNICA, despite a rise in retail prices of foodstuffs and manufactured goods on the domestic market, demand still outstripped supply. The situation in the second quarter of the year will remain complex and at the present time the lifting of the rationing system is out of the question.

'DISORDERS' IN KOSOVO, SFRY NOTED IN PRAVDA

PM220803 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Disorders Again"]

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Mar -- According to TANJUG, disorders have taken place in Pristina, the administrative center of the Autonomous Region of Kosovo (Yugoslavia), involving several hundred students and schoolchildren. The disorders occurred in connection with the anniversary of the demonstrations in Kosovo last year. The report notes that as a result of the intervention of activists and organs of public security "the hostile elements were dispersed." The Pristina commune Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at a session, sharply condemned the instigators of the new disorders, which, it is noted, were aimed at maintaining a tense atmosphere in the autonomous region.

KOMMUNIST ASSAILS PCI LEADERSHIP'S POSITION

LD191758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1556 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar (TASS) -- The journal of the CPSU Central Committee, KOMMUNIST has published in its most recent issue, number four, an editorial article under the heading: "Once Again About the Positions of the PCI [Italian Communist Party] Leadership."

The article points out that for more than 2 months the leadership of the PCI "has been mobilizing all its efforts on turning the main front of ideological struggle against the CPSU, against the socialist community."

"This is happening precisely at the moment," the journal points out, "when the Italian workers' movement is facing a mass of urgent, constantly worsening internal problems, and when imperialist reaction, headed by U.S. imperialism, is daily increasing the militarist hysteria against the USSR, Poland and the other countries of socialism, while taking increasingly dangerous concrete steps toward unleashing a new round of the arms race, now including chemical weapons, practically sabotaging the SALT-II and Geneva talks and blocking the Madrid meeting. For all these reasons, the CPSU deems it imperative to react to that flood of statements."

In the first section of the article -- "Socialism and Attitudes Toward It" -- KOMMUNIST analyzes the incorrect views of the PCI leadership about the so-called Soviet model of socialism. The CPSU was always been and continues to be of the opinion, the journal writes, that such a "model" does not exist, nor does any other. "What our and other communist and workers parties have at their disposal is not some 'model' but, first, the Marxist-Leninist teaching about socialism -- a teaching which indisputably is not translated into practice in the same way in the concrete conditions of different countries -- and second, the factual experience of socialist and communist construction, which has a standing of several decades and is an international heritage."

Socialism, the article states, has destroyed the exploitation of man by man. It has created all the necessary conditions for working people to have confidence in the future. It has ensured free medical services and has guaranteed a materially secure old age. Socialism has given dwellings to men; no one is without shelter in the USSR, no flats remain empty because of high rent, no one even dares to think of throwing a man into the street.

Socialism has carried out a genuine revolution in the people's spirit by creating unprecedentedly favorable conditions for bringing the achievements of Soviet and world culture within the reach of the masses, continues the journal.

The journal goes on to draw attention to the fact that the PCI leadership is stubbornly insisting on the necessity of combining socialism with democracy," as if there were Marxists who question this necessity." The article cites numerous examples of manifestations of socialist democracy in the Soviet Union: general political debates such as the discussion of the USSR draft constitution and of dozens of major state bills, speeches at meetings and statements in the press and letters from working people to the organs of state authority, including the CPSU Central Committee. In connection with this, the journal recalls that at the request of the PCI publication CRITICA MARXISTA, the KOMMUNIST editorial office once arranged an article on the nationwide discussion of the USSR draft contitution for publication in Italy. However, the article did not see the light of day. "Evidently the relevant piece did not suit the Italian comrades. And that is not the only example of this sort," the article says.

"Defaming the reality of the socialist countries, the leading figures of the PCI seem to lock the working people of their country in the capitalist house, inviting them to be satisfied with its values and promote its decoration. What a narrow and pessimistic view: and with no prospect of a transfer to socialism," writes the CPSU Central Committee journal.

The second part of the article in KOMMUNIST considers the PCI leadership's ideas on the so-called "third phase" of the revolutionary movement and the "third way" of social development, which are in essence attempts to find some middle way between the revolutionary and the reformist path of social development.

KOMMUNIST points out that the theory of "three phases" "claims to strike out socialism, which actually exists in the world, from the revolutionary transformation of the world which is taking place in our time, and turn the experience of October, the experience of the construction and development of a socialist society, into no more than a part of the historical inheritance."

Noting that it is natural to search for forms of transition to socialism, the journal recalls the words of Leonid Brezhnev: "...a search is a search, all that matters is that it move in the right direction."

As for the idea of a "third way", the journal notes, it is "not a continuation of the theoretical search begun by A. Gramsci and P. Togliatti, but a movement in the opposite direction."

The article criticizes the so-called "new internationalism," which is being propagated in PCI documents. "The adherents of the 'new internationalism,'" the journal writes, "are repeating what the CPSU and many other communist parties have long been saying (and putting into effect); that is, that current global problems reach beyond the framework of interests of the working class alone and concern the fate of all layers of the population and all peoples, and that in our day international solidarity must embrace a broad circle of democratic and progressive forces and be filled with general human [obshche-chelovecheskiy] content, but from this it does not follow at all that proletarian internationalism is allegedly outmoded and no longer needed."

KOMMUNIST stresses the incorrectness of reducing proletarian internationalism exclusively to the solidarity of the proletarians or even of the communists. "The meaning of that concept lies in the fact that the working class, being the most progressive and, by its social-economic nature, the most internationalist class, during its struggle to unite itself on an international scale gives an example and contributes to the development of the solidarity of all other exploited and oppressed categories of working people, of all those who aspire to peace, democracy and social progress."

The concluding section of the article analyzes the position of the PCI on issues of international relations, peace and detente. The journal stresses the incorrectness of the attempts to place on the USSR equal responsibility to that of the United States for the aggravation of the international situation. The article recalls numerous practical initiatives of the USSR to consolidate peace.

Also unfounded are the references of the Italian comrades to Afghanistan, the journal goes on. It recalls that the limited contingent of Soviet troops was introduced into Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government, in total accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter. "This was an act of international assistance to a friendly people who were subjected to aggression by imperialism, which had hurried to help the internal counterrevolution while aiming at the same time to create one more place d'armes threatening the security of the USSR directly at its southern border. Let the export of counterrevolution stop, let the undeclared war against our peace-loving neighbors end, and the Soviet troops will leave."

The journal also draws attention to the stand taken by the PCI leadership in connection with the imposition of martial law in Poland. "One gets the impression," KOMMUNIST writes, "that in calling for the lifting of martial law in Poland -- which, as is now patently obvious from the improvements which have occurred in the Polish situation, was toward the end of 1981 the only possible way of averting a catastrophe and avoiding bloodshed -- the PCI leaders are in actual fact playing into the hands of the designs of imperialist reaction."

"There is nothing fortuitous in the fact that numerous bourgeois politicians in various countries and rightwing newspapers and officials in Italy itself are lavishing praise on the PCI leadership over this."

KOMMUNIST writes that the "identification of U.S. policies with those of the USSR and the activities of NATO with those of the Warsaw Treaty grossly distorts reality and shows a departure from a class-based standpoint and from an objective assessment of the policies of the two military-political organizations."

In conclusion, the article points out that the "interests of defending peace and peoples' security authoritatively demand the rallying of all the forces of the workers', communist and liberation movement and of all those cherishing peace on earth and an active struggle for these goals. The thoughts and actions of the masses need to be directed to this end in opposition to the aggressive deeds and schemes of imperialism. The CPSU is not interested in polemics with the leadership of the PCI, but the untrue, unobjective and frequently false allegations about the nature of the social order in the USSR and the CPSU's domestic and foreign policies will, of course, be rebuffed."

ITALIAN COMMUNIST CRITICIZES PCI LEADERS

LD221048 Moscow TASS in English 1015 GMT 22 Mar 82

[All quotation marks as received]

[Text] Moscow, 22 Mar, TASS -- PRAVDA carries today a letter from an Italian communist, Bruno Donatelli, which he earlier sent to the newspaper L'UNITA, but his letter, Donatelli says, was not published by L'UNITA because he does not agree with the decision of the Italian Communist Party leadership.

"The overwhelming majority of Italian communists, the letter says, consider themselves friends of the Soviet Union. This friendship does not demand that their opinions should always and necessarily agree with those of the Soviet Union. But this friendship does not let them to equate American imperialists with the Soviet Union. In the present revolutionary process the Soviet Union's assistance to the national liberation movement is indisputable. As to the United States and its allies they undoubtedly help the colonialists on all continents. The USSR has always been on the side of the poor while the West has always helped the rich to exploit the poor. Where the red banner is waving there are no hungry people there and everyone is confident of his future, while the young have a guaranteed 'job market' and the right to education, medical services etc."

"The Soviet citizen," Bruno Donatelli writes, "is not dulled by work, nor is he poisoned by pseudo-culture or enmeshed by religion that rests on dogmas and taboos, and on various miracles, the mainstay of church. Wherever socialism has been built, we communists, cannot let it to be destroyed and cannot agree with those in Poland who demand 'everything and at once.'"

"Look, for instance, at the Italian trade union leaders who support this slogan for Poland. At the same time, at home they are trying to limit the demands of Italian working people by their talk of economy and extraordinary circumstances."

"Anti-Sovietism," the letter goes on, "is very dangerous; it weakens friendly relations with the Soviet Union, a power which gives hope and determination to those who, often shedding their blood, are fighting against the tyranny of imperialism."

"A report on a Polish soldier who 'dares' to defend the socialist state is considered more important in the West today than reports about thousands of killed peasants in El Salvador."

I am sending this letter to PRAVDA, B. Donatelli writes in conclusion as evidence of the fact that the Soviet Union has many friends in Italy, and this we could see at numerous meetings now being held these days. Many comrades criticized the decision of the leadership of the Italian Communist Party."

MOSCOW SCORES FRG'S WEST BERLIN ACTIVITIES

LD210212 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0025 GMT 21 Mar 82

["Groundless Claims" — TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 21 Mar (TASS) — Certain circles in the FRG have stepped up their illegal activities in and around West Berlin. Viktor Kabanov writes about this in PRAVDA today. "During his recent visit to Washington, FRG Foreign Minister Genscher invited U.S. President Reagan to visit West Berlin. This quite rightly caused indignation among progressive circles in the city," the commentator notes.

FRG President Carstens was in West Berlin twice last week. "Incidentally, the FRG president visited West Berlin about 20 times last year. Several years ago Carstens called for 'the full implementation of the text of the agreement' on West Berlin and in this connection for 'tenacious work to effect the transfer to West Berlin of various establishments in the FRG.'

"It is perfectly obvious," the commentary stresses, "that such an 'interpretation' of the Quadripartite Agreement is very far from the truth. Indeed, the agreement says that communications between the western sectors of Berlin and the FRG should be maintained and developed on the basis that these sectors are not an integral part of the FRG and will not be administered by it in the future." "This also pertains to the persistent efforts to extend the competence of EEC bodies to West Berlin without preliminary permission, to bind it to the 'common market' and in this way to endeavor to alter its political and juridical position. Such actions serve only those political forces which are striving to poison the international atmosphere and to revive the spirit of the 'cold war.'"

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON REAGAN-STRAUSS MEETING

LD210318 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has met with Strauss, chairman of the West German opposition party, the Christian Social Union, who is in Washington. In the opinion of observers, Reagan's meeting with the leader of the right in West Germany is directed towards strengthening the position of the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc in the forthcoming elections in a number of lands in the FRG.

BUCKLEY TALKS WITH SPADOLINI ANOTHER FAILURE

LD191200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Mar 82

[From the "International Diary" program with Oleg Blinov and Dmitry Biryukov]

[Text] U.S. Under Secretary of State Buckley has arrived in Brussels from Rome. In Rome, he met Prime Minister Spadolini. Let us recall that the aim of the trip by the Buckley-led U.S. delegation to the countries of Western Europe is to stiffen the economic sactions against the Soviet Union and Poland. However, to all appearances, the Buckley mission is not living up to Washington's hopes. Lord Carrington, the British foreign secretary, opposed new sanctions. In Bonn and Paris he was also told that they had no intention of submitting to the pressure from the Reagan administration and so threaten the development of mutually beneficial economic cooperation with the socialist countries.

Judging from the reports from Rome, here, too, the talks did not go as the United States would have liked. Instead of discussing sanctions, as the Americans had planned, Spadolini went into economic relations between the United States and Italy and repeatedly complained about the high interest rates in the United States, and the fall in the dollar, which are having a negative effect on the West European economies. Most likely the same thing awaits the Buckley mission in Brussels. In the opinion of the London paper THE TIMES, the U.S. delegation has failed in its mission.

ITALY'S SOVIET SUBMARINE STORY 'CONCOCTED'

PM191517 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Mar 82 p 3

[A. Golts "Rejoinder": "Fish Soup Italian Style"]

[Text] There is a saying that soup made from bony fish is sweet. But here is a soup that only the Italian authorities can make to taste out of a...nonexistent fish. For it is precisely they who have concocted this dish and are trying to feed the Italian and world public with it, asserting that a Soviet submarine was in that country's territorial waters.

At the end of February the Italian Navy conducted exercises to detect a hostile submarine. And as soon as they had begun (such things do happen) a "Soviet submarine" was found immediately in the region of the Gulf of Taranto. As if it had appeared there specially to help the Italian command check the fleet's combat readiness. And the fleet showed that it is capable as some newspapers speedily wrote. The ships, helicopters and anti-submarine aircraft participating in the exercise "set off in hot pursuit," showering the "enemy" submarine with imitation depth charges. The pursuit only ended in neutral waters. Even Defense Minister L. Lagorio expressed admiration for the actions of the personnel.

The minister's announcement opened up a new anti-Soviet devil's sabbath on the Appenine Peninsula. The Italian authorities made out that they had no doubt that the mythical submarine was Soviet, and they were not even embarrassed by the fact that they neither had nor could have had any proof. According to the competent Soviet authorities, no Soviet submarine has violated Italy's territorial waters and at the time indicated by the Italian side no submarine came within 200 km of Taranto.

What was the point of this clumsy provocation? For a long time now massive pressure has been exerted on Italy by NATO leaders demanding a "strengthening of the southern flank" of the bloc. Thus, quite recently, U.S. Admiral Crow, commander in chief NATO Allied Armed Forces Southern Europe, demanded once again an increase in "NATO forces in Southern Europe." But though some Italian leaders are ready to heed these speeches, many ordinary Italians have had their fill of U.S. militarist "projects." The plans to deploy U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in the south of the country has caused an explosion of indignation. The story of the mythical submarine is intended by its authors to convince Italians that they need to "defend themselves from the USSR."

In his recent interview with the newspaper IL MESSAGERO, Italy's defense minister stressed that the evolution of the situation in Europe "must prompt us to intellectual and political activity." The anti-Soviet hysteria now being fanned in that country is hardly evidence of either the political maturity or the intellectual abilities of those who inspired it....

FRENCH REPORTER'S POLAND COMMENTARY CARRIED

PM181317 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 10 Mar 82 p 9

[Article by French publicist Jacques (Estier): "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow: An Account by an Eyewitness Who Was in Warsaw 17 December 1981"]

[Text] Paris -- The French public follows the development of events in Poland with special attention. This unusual interest is founded on the historical ties which have long linked our peoples. Moreover, people of Polish extraction and Franco-Polish families make up a significant section of the population in many parts of France -- in Nord-pasd-du-Calais and in Lorraine, for example. This augments the mutual ties and contacts between our countries.

I went to Warsaw 17 December and returned a few days later to give L'HUMANITE a real on-the-spot report of a whole series of mistakes. Polish working people and Polish Communists feel keenly this dramatic moment of national history. None of them even thinks of hiding how painful is the process taking place in the country.

But I must also state something else: The population was extremely tired and exasperated by 16 months of continuous tension and conflicts which could not be resolved and by everything that had pushed the country to the brink and resulted in the disorganization of production and in the disappearance of the most essential products and commodities from the stores.

The overwhelming majority of Poles is resolutely opposed to any internal confrontation which might grow into civil war. Therefore they reacted with a sigh of obvious relief to the measures taken in December.

Of course, our workers follow with alarm the development of events in Poland and the situation which has taken shape since 13 December. The overwhelming majority of them has not responded to the appeals of those who sought to involve them in protest demonstrations against the Polish authorities' actions.

France's workers mistrusted the fact that rightwing forces appeared in the role of defenders of trade union freedoms, self-management and workers' rights in Poland. For they know that the enemies of the French working class were not and cannot be the friends of the Polish proletariat.

Their suspicions were aroused once again when the United States headed the anti-Polish crusade. It has already become obvious here that, if they had succeeded in turning Poland for any length of time into a hotbed of tension and conflicts at the center of Europe, this would have served as the best possible justification for a new nuclear arms buildup.

I do not say that the events in Poland are accounted for exclusively by the intrigues of imperialism. But still less must one close one's eyes to the fact that Washington took advantage of the events in that country to destabilize a socialist state which had entered a difficult period in its development.

Rightwing forces in France, Atlantic circles, specialists in anti-Sovietism and anticommunist unions like "Force Ouvriere" or the French Democratic Confederation of Labor seek to interpret and use this unique situation exclusively in their own interests. They do everything to arouse in the French an exclusively emotional response to the introduction of martial law in Poland.

The present events in Poland are depicted as consequences of World War II, as an "echo of Yalta." It is a matter of a return to the scarcely veiled policy of "rolling back socialism" -- a policy in which the United States sets the tone and whose aim boils down to returning a socialist community country to the Western powers' orbit, to capitalism's orbit.

This policy had already been pursued in the sixties. Its instigators believe that the present events in Poland offer a new chance -- hence the so-well-rehearsed campaign being conducted by imperialist circles. In its latest version this policy promises Poland the freedoms of which it has supposedly been deprived. But it is precisely thanks to Yalta that the Polish people have not lost their historical memory. They know that the Yalta agreements gave Poland national independence within its historical and guaranteed borders. They know that it was not from the east but from the west that war and occupation came upon them. And liberation and freedom came from the east.

These are facts of history.

For 16 months French Communists followed with understanding and sympathy the Polish people's quest for answers to the questions raised in the summer of 1980, so as to rectify the serious mistakes and blunders of the preceding period and to give life to profound economic and social reforms in the name of socialism's further development.

The French Communist Party's stand corresponds to the Polish people's chief concern: to avoid at all costs a confrontation which might turn into national suicide. This is a responsible stand both with regard to the Polish People's vital interests and with regard to the problems of preserving peace in Europe -- a peace which could be seriously jeopardized in the event of Poland's destabilization.

Our party's 24th congress fully supported this stand.

French Communists are likewise waging a struggle against the attempts being made by various forces in our country to present the events in Poland as some "historic defeat of socialism." They do not deny that a defeat has taken place, but it was a defeat of a certain policy at a certain stage in the development of Polish socialism -- a policy which had ceased to head the economic reality and the requirements of democracy, which can manifest themselves in full only under socialism. Communists explain to working people what Poland was like before and what historical legacy it inherited, and they explain how important it is to take the country's real potential into account and how dangerous it is to jump a stage -- which can hardly ever be managed without the risk of obtaining results opposite to those being sought.

People's Poland has developed very quickly. Far more quickly than we in the course of our own history.

From 1919 through 1939, when capitalism ruled in Poland, its inferiority to the industrial countries of West Europe increased rather than diminished. In 1939 the per capita national income was one-sixth of the corresponding indicators in France. Poland then had 5 million unemployed. It was a poverty-stricken and undeveloped country.

By 1980 the inferiority had been substantially overcome, despite the colossal devastation in the war years. Socialism accelerated the course of history and the development of Polish society. It turned backward agrarian Poland into a modern industrial power.

This is the background against which it is necessary to view the "Polish issue." And yet this means that Poland has all the resources to straighten out its development. This is clearly stated in the resolution of the French Communists' congress which expressed confidence that "the Polish nation must find within itself the strength necessary to overcome the crisis and give answers to the questions raised -- answers for which socialism offers all opportunities."

FINNISH MINISTER VIEWS ECONOMIC RELATIONS

LD121316 Moscow TASS in English 1210 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Geneva, 12 Mar, TASS -- The working visit of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland to the Soviet Union, his talks with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev and other Soviet leaders are of tremendous significance, TASS correspondent Yuriy Kosinski was told by Finland's Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rekola, who is currently on a visit here.

Relations between the USSR and Finland are so unstable that no change in the international situation can affect them, the minister stressed. In spite of the tense situation in the world, our countries have excellent prospects for the development of their relations.

The political stability characteristic of them is based on a solid foundation, which is a guarantee of its preservation in the future. The development of trade and economic relations between the two countries is based on the long-term programme in the field of business cooperation designed for a period of up to 1995.

Speaking about the state of trade and economic relations between Finland and the USSR, Esko Rekola pointed out a sizeable growth in the volume of trade. We have a stake in maintaining its level, and are sounding out new fields for the development of economic relations with the USSR, he said.

A special role in the relations between the two coutries is played by the implementation of the joint Soviet-Finnish projects, among which is the construction of big industrial projects in Kostomuksha, Svetogorsk and other areas ajoining the Finnish-Soviet borders. Finnish and Soviet experts, the minister pointed out, are studying the possibilities of jointly building nuclear powered ice-breakers. Under a project, which is being prepared now, the hulls of these ships are to be built in Finland, and engines -- on the USSR.

Esko Rekola said that Finland "does not intend to participate" in trade restrictions against the USSR, for which the U.S. administration calls.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON SOVIET-FINNISH TIES

PM191601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Example of Good-neighborliness"]

[Text] Throughout its history the Soviet Union has proved its loyalty to the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems. Our country consistently and persistently advocates that these principles be asserted in the practice of international relations. This line found expression in the peace program for the eighties adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, as well as in a range of peace-loving initiatives advanced by the USSR in recent years.

Following the policy of detente, the Soviet country seeks to broaden and deepen cooperation among states and peoples and to strengthen the spirit of trust and good-neighborliness. The relations between the Soviet Union and Finland can serve as a graphic example of this. With all the experience of past years they prove that the difference in the two states' political and economic systems is no obstacle to cooperation and interaction for the sake of strengthening peace.

There are many memorable dates and significant events in the annals of Soviet-Finnish relations. The present visit to the Soviet Union of President M. Koivisto of the Republic of Finland numbers among them. The negotiations, talks and meetings held in Moscow are a landmark on the path of deepening and broadening the neighboring states' cooperation.

The talks between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and President M. Koivisto are the continuation of the good tradition of personal contacts between the two countries' leaders. Such meetings have a fruitful effect on the development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Finland and on their interaction on questions of strengthening peace and international security. L.I. Brezhnev and M. Koivisto advocated continuing such contacts.

Everything positive that has been achieved between the two states is the result of the two countries' puposeful activity. The decree signed by V.I. Lenin on the last day of 1917 laid a fruitful basis for it. The land of the soviets' recognition of Finland's independnece was a graphic manifestation of its friendly attitude toward the Finnish people. Our country, true to the spirit and letter of Lenin's decree, has built its relations with Finland in exact accordance with the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social system.

The 1948 Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Treaty undoubtedly threw up a reliable and strong bridge of trust between our countries. "Right from the start it was conceived as a treaty between equal partners who decided to build their relations on the basis of full respect and actual regard for each other's rights and interests, and joint concern for strengthening peace," L.I. Brezhnev said.

The years which have passed since that document was signed have very clearly proved that relations of trust and cooperation can exist between states with different social systems.

At the present talks in Moscow the sides stated their immutable determination to protect and develop these relations in the future. It was emphasized once again that the 1948 treaty in all its provisions and principles was and still is a sound foundation for the development of all-around cooperation between the two countries. It is a constant important factor in strengthening peaceful conditions in the north of Europe, accords with the interests of strengthening security and cooperation on the European Continent and serves the cause of international detente.

Trust in relations between the USSR and Finland is a fundamental principle of the foreign policy "Paasikivi-Kekkonen line." Finland will continue steadfastly to travel the path defined by J.K. Paasikivi and Urho Kekkonen, President M. Koivisto declared.

The USSR and Finland have created an effective system of economic cooperation over the past years. Stability and its long-term and promising nature are its characteristic features. Imports from the Soviet Union meet a considerable proportion of the Republic of Finland's requirements for various raw materials and industrial commodities. Soviet orders keep tens of thousands of Finnish working people in work.

During the 5-year period which began in 1976 commodity turnover between the countries more than doubled, totaling more than R12 billion. The long-term program for the development and deepening of commercial, economic, industrial, scientific and technical cooperation, which is effective through 1995, is having an appreciable positive impact on Soviet-Finnish economic ties. It was confirmed at the Moscow meeting that the Soviet Union and Finland will continue to exert efforts to develop bilateral economic relations.

The Soviet Union and Finland devote special attention to developing the process of detente and peaceful cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. In the Soviet-Finnish joint report the countries voiced profound concern at the growth of tension in the world, the widening of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the increasing danger of war. They emphasized the importance of vigorous efforts by all states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to strengthen peace and the peoples' security.

The detente process begun by the CSCE is of a long-term nature and is aimed at the long term. The maintenance and consolidation of this process and also the implementation of all the principles and provisions of the Final Act assume still greater significance than ever under the conditions of the continuing exacerbation of the international situation.

The Soviet Union and Finland stated their intention to promote the preservation and strengthening of peace in the north of Europe and in the Baltic region. The urgency of Finland's proposal to proclaim northern Europe a nuclear-free zone was noted.

The friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Finland is a great achievement of the two countries and peoples. Time has confirmed the strength and unshakability of the principle's on which our relations are built. Today we can rightfully say that the Soviet Union and Finland are linked by sincere trust, genuine good-neighborliness and friendship.

MATERIALS ON LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE VISIT

LD181420 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar,TASS -- Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov today received a group of senior officials of British firms and members of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They came to the USSR at the invitation of the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Yuriy Brezhnev Receives Delegation

LD191818 Moscow TASS in English 1737 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar,TASS -- Chairman of the Soviet Section of the Intergovernmental Soviet-British Commission for Economic Cooperation, First Deputy Foreign Trade Minister of the USSR Yuriy Brezhnev today received a delegation of the London Chamber of Commerce and Industry, who are on a visit here. On the delegation are senior officials of a number of big British firms.

An exchange of opinions was held on the status and possibilities of development of trade and economic links between the USSR and Britain.

Taking part in the talk was British Ambassador in the Soviet Union Herbert Ben Curtis Keeble.

Delegation Ends Visit

LD191430 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- A delegation of the London Chamber of Trade and Industry ended today its visit to Moscow.

While in the Soviet capital British businessmen were received by Leonid Kostandov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and had meetings and talks at the State Planning Committee of the USSR, the State Bank of the USSR, the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR and at branch ministries and foreign trade organizations. During negotiations the two sides discussed ways of expanding and deepening mutually beneficial bilateral cooperation in different economic fields.

SHITIKOV MEETS WITH BELGIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS

LD192140 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Brussels, 19 Mar,TASS -- Today a meeting was held here between Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Chairman of the Soviet Committee for European Security and Cooperation Aleksey Shitikov and Chairmen of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the Belgian Parliament Jean Defrain and Edward Leemans, attended by other leading parliamentarians of Belgium.

During a detailed exchange of opinions, they discussed a broad range of topical problems as well as the prospects for the development of bilateral interparliamentary relations.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FRG

FM171615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] A CPSU delegation headed by V.V. Nikolayeva-Tereshkova, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which participated in German Communist Party measures devoted to International Women's Day 8 March, returned to Moscow from the FRG 11 March.

USSR, MALTA SIGN CULTURE AGREEMENT

LD181426 Moscow TASS in English 1415 GMT 18 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 18 Mar TASS — Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Igor Zemskov and Deputy Foreign Minister of Malta Dominic Mintoff [as received] signed in Moscow today an agreement between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Malta on cooperation in culture, education and science.

IZVESTIYA HITS U.S. ARMS SALES TO MIDEAST

PM171627 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Mar 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Article by political observer K. Geyvandov: "Two Sides of the Same Coin"]

[Text] Caspar Weinberger, the present U.S. defense secretary, is having a hard time. Last month, for example, he had to spend a sleepless night in Saudi Arabia. After 9 hours of continuous negotiation with Prince Sultan, that country's defense minister, which ended only toward morning, the American guest secured written agreements sealing last year's AWACS deal worth $8.5 billion, as well as a decision to set up a joint American-Saudi military commission. Later, at the airport, as Weinberger was telling journalists of the results of his labors, a Saudi leader considered it necessary to make the following retort:

"He is just a traveling salesman dealing in weapons, and we pay in cash."

We will leave to one side the political meaning with which the Saudi invested his words with an eye to domestic and Arab consumption. But as regards the description of the American visitor's activity, quite frankly they hit the target and are quite right. Weinberger represents the Californian Bechtel group of consortiums, which has long been involved in fulfilling multibillion-dollar military orders in Saudi Arabia. And now, finding himself in the U.S. administration, he travels all over the world and deals in weapons on behalf of the U.S. military-industrial complex, not forgetting, of course, his own interests.

Dealing in weapons and death is in itself a loathsome and criminal occupation. It becomes all the more dangerous when it replaces a state's foreign policy, as can be observed, according to the London newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES, in the Reagan administration's foreign policy course in the Near East. Under these conditions a difficult task falls to the lot of the U.S. State Department, which has to provide it with a "theoretical" basis. Thus, approximately 1 year ago, during his first visit to the Near East, Secretary of State A. Haig tried to "sell" the idea of "strategic concord." Its essence proclaimed that Israel and certain Arab regimes which are called "moderate" in the American lexicon are so afraid of...the Soviet Union that they are ready to abandon enmity toward each other and agree that the United States should be their common defender.

As you know, nothing came of that venture. The leaders of Arab countries, including Saudi Arabia, told Haig that the threat to them stems from Israel, whose ruling circles have elevated aggression and expansion to the rank of state policy. The chief way to ensure peace and security in the region, they emphasized, is a just settlement of the Near East crisis presupposing the liberation of Arab lands from Israeli occupation and the restoration of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state. The Arab world has highly appraised the Soviet initiatives for a Near East settlement advanced by the 26th CPSU Congress.

So, the only course left for Washington then was to officially formalize as a "strategic alliance" merely its military-political relations with Israel, which in the very first years of its existence became American imperialism's support base in the region. However, the American administration did not abandon its intention of drawing by hook or by crook all the Arab countries it could into the orbit of its military preparations and the realization of its strategic plans in the Near East. The weapons trade was chosen as the chief tool to achieve that end. And in a recent interview with the American ABC TV network Weinberger himself described this phenomenon as follows: "Not only instructions and weapons descriptions come with the weapons but also instructors, advisers, influence and so forth."

This tactic required of the transatlantic strategists also a certain shifting of emphasis and a reshuffling of arguments. In some cases Washington began bringing to the fore the problem of internal security in individual Arab countries, and in others a promise of support in various kinds of regional conflicts.

In the first case special attention is devoted to the Persian Gulf, where last year $18 billion was "removed" from Saudi Arabia alone for military expenditure. And this is no coincidence. "In the opinion of some commentators," the Washington POST points out, "one of the results of this activity may be an increase in the readiness of the governments in this oil-rich and strategically important region to agree to military cooperation with the United States."

At first glance it may seem that the Washington strategists are chasing two hares in the Near East -- on the one hand, seeking to strengthen military and political ties with certain Arab counties with a view to creating the notorious "strategic alliance" and, on the other, doing everything to preserve Israel's military superiority over its Arab neighbors. However, the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM maintains not without reason that these are in fact two sides of the same coin, which are subordinated to achieving "the American administration's supreme aim, namely the strengthening of the American presence in the region."

For this U.S. President R. Reagan has "found" a very convenient formula, which he set forth in a recent message to Israeli Prime Minister Begin. It boils down to the fact that, in addition to concern for strengthening in every possible way the military superiority of its "strategic ally," Israel, the United States must seek new "friends" in the Near East. This, so the President emphasizes, is in the interests of both the United States and Israel. The omniscient American press maintains that a strict allocation of roles exists in the upper echolons of the U.S. administration to ensure the success of this new "Reagan doctrine." According to this scenario, Secretary of State Haig has been set the task of appeasing Israel, Defense Secretary Weinberger is trying to secure military bases and expand the weapons trade, and President Reagan clears up the political mess.

Why does Washington need to build up and strengthen its military presence in the region, create military bases for the "Rapid Deployment Force," turn individual countries into arsenals and concentrate entire naval armadas in Near Eastern waters? Is this not an end in itself? No, of course not. I have already spoken of the U.S. desire to establish supremacy over the oil-rich and strategically important Persian Gulf region. A similar task is also being posed with regard to the whole of the Near East. And to achieve it, it is necessary to crush the national liberation struggle of the region's peoples, try to overthrow the existing progressive regimes there, squeeze the problems of a Near East settlement into the procrustean bed of Camp David and so forth.

There cannot be two opinions about this, and, as the meetings and talks during my recent trip to the Near East showed, the majority of statesmen, politicians and public figures in the Arab world think so, too. They are convinced of this in everyday practice. And everyday practice means Israel's annexation of east Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights with the U.S. administration's blessing, and it means the outrages, terror and repression perpetrated by the Israeli occupiers on the West Bank of the Jordan and in the Gaza Strip. Everyday practice means the threat hanging over Lebanon today of new large-scale Israeli aggression under conditions when Mr Weinberger, answering a question in the same ABC TV interview on the American administration's attitude toward such an incursion, says: "I would not predict our attitude." Everyday practice is when terrorists, recently caught redhanded in South Yemen, admit that they were trained under the leadership of American instructors, who instructed them in a camp on a neighboring state's territory, and that each of them had been promised 50,000 Saudi riyals.

"For many years now," Ahmad al-Hassan, member of the national leadership of the ruling Ba'th Party, said during a meeting, "we in Syria have been experiencing all the evil that U.S. imperialist policy brings to the region. Together with its helpers -- Israeli Zionists -- Washington disdains literally no means to make us turn from the path of the struggle for a just settlement of the Near East problem and for peace, security and progress and tries to bring us to our knees, bend us to its diktat and make us embark on the traitorous path of the Camp David agreements. However, the Arab peoples rebuff the intrigues of American imperialism and are fully resolved to thwart their plots."

The escalation of the arms race and the creation of giant military arsenals have never yet paid anyone the desired dividends, neither from the viewpoint of imposing on the peoples decisions alien to their national interests nor in the sphere of preventing revolutionary storms, particularly in our real world at the end of the 20th century. These actions being undertaken, in particular, in such a dangerously explosive region as the Near East merely lead to the escalation of international tension and pose a still greater threat to world peace and security on earth.

MOSCOW ARABIC CRITICIZES U.S. MIDDLE EAST POLICY

LD171650 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 17 Mar 82

[A. Zlatorunskiy Commentary: "A Defined Program"]

[Excerpts] The current 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions in Moscow is the subject of comment worldwide. The speech by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev was the most important event in the first day of the congress. The clairity and comprehensiveness of Leonid Brezhnev's proposals lie in the fact that these proposals seek to improve the international situation and to liquidate the dangerous hotbeds of war in the world. This is rather an important matter now, in view of the fact that U.S. imperialism is dragging our planet toward a thermonuclear disaster, fanning tension and expanding its military presence in various parts of the world, declaring these parts zones of vital U.S. interests.

Let us take, for example, the Middle East. The policy currently being pursued by Washington and its agents -- Israel in particular -- in this explosive region can lead to the outbreak of a new war in the Middle East. If we are to refer to statements by U.S. officials, they do not exclude a limited use of nuclear weapons. This was expressed in the well-known Carter doctrine. Even members of the Reagan administration do not conceal it. Recently, the press has been pointing out Israel's readiness to use nuclear weapons against the Arabs. This is very dangerous, taking into consideration the expansion of the Israeli Zionists.

To carry out these aggressive plans, Washington is modernizing its old military bases rather quickly and building new bases in the Middle East and neighboring areas. Several military bases, such as that on Diego Garcia, are being set aside for supplying the [word indistinct] nuclear weapon. The United States does not limit itself to setting up a network of military bases and other military establishments. It has also embarked on the implementation of a plan to station its strike forces on Arab territory. Evidence of this is the dispatch of units of the U.S. 82d Airborne Division, which are affiliated to the Rapid Deployment Force and are specially trained to carry out (?oppression) operations.

For the United States to indulge in muscle-flexing operations in the Middle East, on the pretext of military maneuvers, is very dangerous. This became quite obvious during the Bright Star operations. It is also indicted by the U.S. 6th Fleet maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, adjacent to the Libyan Jamahiriyah.

It is therefore natural for the Arab delegations at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions to welcome the Soviet proposals, which were made by Leonid Brezhnev, their vital (?task). The secretary general of the federation of Kuwaiti trade unions, ('Ali al-Qandali), said to Moscow radio's correspondent: We heard in Leonid Brezhnev's speech the decisive support which the Soviet people give to the struggle of the developing peoples, the Arabs and the Palestinians.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. RELATIONS WITH ARAB COUNTRIES

LD110930 Moscow TASS in English 0805 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 11 Mar, TASS -- "There is keen rivalry between the United States, the West European countries and Japan over the markets in the Arabian countries," Aleksey Vasilyev writes in PRAVDA. The author recalls that the Gulf countries control two-thirds of the oil reserves of the non-socialist world. Oil production there has at times reached about 1,000 million tons a year, while last year, as a consequence of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the oil glut on the world markets, it was about 770 million tons, including 490 tons in Saudi Arabia.

"As far as U.S. relations with the developing countries in that region go, Washington banks primarily on economic, military and political dictat," the article says. "Washington has begun bluntly preaching the ideas of 'strategic concord', that is, a military and political alliance of the conservative Arab regimes with Israel under U.S. aegis so as to protect them from the 'Soviet threat'." The United States is dragging the Arabian countries into a mad arms race in order to facilitate its influence on the governments of those countries.

"This course, however, is coming into conflict with the realities in the Middle East and with the anti-imperialist sentiments growing among the mass of the population, and this cannot be disregarded by the ruling circles of the oil monarchies," the article reads.

All the Arabian countries with the exception of Oman have rejected Washington's demand that military bases flying the American flag should be set up on their territories. They stated in a joint declaration that they adhere to principles of non-alignment and are opposed to foreign intervention in the affairs of the region.

"Peace and security can only be brought back to the region by the termination of the Middle East conflict and outside intervention in the affairs of the region, by ensuring to the peoples in the region the right and opportunity to decide their own affairs and by an end to the arms race," the author concludes.

HABIB MIDEAST MISSION ENCOURAGES ISRAELIS

LD192138 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 19 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Yu. Levnchenko]

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar (TASS) -- The U.S. President's special representative, P. Habib, has returned to Washington after his latest "mediation" mission in the Near East. He was received at the White House where he reported to President R. Reagan on his talks in Israel and a number of Arab states. Addressing journalists, he called the Near East situation "fragile" and claimed that his efforts had been directed at "strengthening the cease-fire on the Lebanese-Israeli border."

However, it is the view of observers that Habib's mission was pursuing the directly opposite goal, assuring the Israeli rulers of total and unconditional U.S. support for future aggressive forays aimed at whipping up tension in the region and at justifying an expansion there of a U.S. "military presence."

In this connection it is being recalled that after P. Habib's mission last year, just as now, there was much talk about U.S. "peacemaking." But it was precisely during his visit that the "okay" was given for Israel's piratic attack on Iraq, the incursion into southern Lebanon and the barbarous bombing of residential districts in Beirut, which resulted in the deaths of hundreds of totally innocent people.

Habib's present mission, too, is acquiring an equally sinister appearance. Tel Aviv lately has been stepping up a campaign of threats against Lebanon, openly threatening a fresh incursion into that country. According to the Washington POST a plan has already been drawn up in Israel to strike at Lebanon to eliminate Palestinians living there and to inflict a blow at the inter-Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon, whose main contingent is made up of Syrian Army units.

The Tel Aviv aggressors are not concealing the fact that they are ready to begin military actions on any pretext. It is apparent that through Habib Washington has been encouraging their sinister plans.

After receiving fresh assurances from Habib, Tel Aviv has taken a harder line toward Egypt recently and has intensified repressions in the occupied territories.

The myth cultivated by Washington about Habib's "mediating" mission has been exposed by King Husayn of Jordan. In a Los Angeles TIMES interview he noted that there can be no talk of any "mediation" when the U.S. representative ignores the main side of the Near East "equation" -- the PLO, the generally acknowledged representative of the Palestinian people.

PLO'S QADDUMI EVALUATES SOVIET MIDEAST POLICY

LD101934 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Not long ago, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, paid a friendly visit to Algeria. Our correspondent in Algiers asked him to evaluate Soviet policy in the Middle East in the light of events there. Here is Qaddumi.

[Begin recording] Many events are taking place in the Middle East, including those touching upon the interests of the peoples of the region, the Arabs. Undoubtedly the United States plays a basic role in the aggression against the rights and security of this region, and it is trying to encourage Israel to carry out repeated aggressions against the Arab peoples. No doubt the annexation of the Golan was one such aggressive action, in addition to the attack on the Iraqi nuclear reactor; the aggression against the civilian population in Beirut; and the Israeli practices inside the occupied territories, where our militant people are subjected daily to the most ugly forms of arbitrary action: arrests and the expropriation of land and water, the expulsion of national leaders, the distortion of educational programs, efforts to absorb the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and attempts to influence the Palestinians to accept autonomy rule after the military governor was replaced by a civilian. But, all these actions and measures have failed.

The United States is directly responsible for encouraging Israel, and it threatens international peace and security in the region. The American envoys who periodically visit the Middle East strive to build military bases, develop the Rapid Deployment Force presence and harm the security of the Gulf states. No doubt the initiative of Comrade Brezhnev on the preservation of the independence and security of the Gulf states and on noninterference in their internal affairs, which states that they are responsible for their own security and interests, is seen by the peoples and states of the Gulf as a positive one.

The United States, which signed a strategic agreement with Israel, has undoubtedly increased the chances of war and of dragging the region toward further disasters. This aggressive imperialist policy, led by the United States, threatens the vital interests of Arab countries and also facilitates the continuous expansion and aggression by Israel in the Middle East and encourages Israel to carry out an aggression against the Lebanese and the Palestinians, especially in southern Lebanon.

The friendly USSR stands by the Palestinians in their just struggle for the recovery of their national rights. The socialist bloc, led by the USSR, has provided the Palestinians with support and backing for their cause at all international gatherings. The latest achievement by this bloc, the USSR especially, is the raising of the level of diplomatic representation of the PLO in Moscow. The USSR has also stood by the Arab cause at the Security Council and the General Assembly. There is no doubt that any solution to the Palestinian problem must, as stated by the USSR and the socialist countries, secure the right of the Palestinians to an independent state, self-determination and a return to their homeland. No doubt such a solution is and must be within a UN framework. [end recording].

ANNIVERSARY OF YAR FRIENDSHIP TREATY VIEWED

LD210340 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2230 GMT 20 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Andrey Ostalskiy]

[Text] San'a', 20 Mar (TASS) -- On 21 March 18 years will have passed since the signing of the treaty of friendship between the USSR and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR], a treaty which proclaimed "eternal peace and concord between the two countries," and since the signing of an agreement on economic and technological cooperation. Soviet-North Yemeni relations of friendship and mutually advantageous cooperation, relations tested by time, continue to develop today on the basis of these documents.

North Yemen was one of the first Arab countries to establish close relations with the young Soviet state. Representatives of the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and trade in November 1928. The USSR supported Yemen's struggle for the maintainance of national independence and sovereignty against the encroachments of the British imperialists. The Soviet Union granted the Yemeni state substantial economic aid. It also sent doctors to render medical assistance to the population.

It is with much sympathy that we welcome the Yemeni revolution of 1962 which put an end to oppression by the medieval monarchial regime. The USSR gave political, economic and military aid to the young republic in its struggle against counter-revolution.

Major economic projects, including the country's main port at Al-Hudaydah, a leading enterprise in the state sector -- the cement works at Bajil -- and the agricultural project at (Badi-Sardud), have been constructed and are being operated in North Yemen with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Schools and medical establishments have been opened and roads built.

The USSR also assists the YAR in such an important matter for the national economy as the training national cadres as well as in the development of the national culture. The new guidelines for the development of fruitful cooperation formed the basis for an intergovernmental agreement on economic and technical cooperation which was signed last autumn.

A most important landmark in the history of Soviet-North Yemeni friendship was the official friendly visit by YAR President Salih to the Soviet Union last October. The great success of this visit, according to the head of the North Yemeni state, "gave new impetus to the development of relations of friendship and cooperation" between the two peoples and states.

Comment on YAR Ties

LD211956 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1730 GMT 21 Mar 82

[Text] There have been 18 years since the signing of the treaty of friendship between the Soviet Union and the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. The treaty signed in 1964 in Moscow, aimed at strengthening the traditionally cordial relations between the Soviet and Yemeni peoples and at widening the scope of cooperation between the two countries in various fields. Our commentator writes in this connection:

Good Soviet-Yemeni relations began in 1928 when the Soviet Union and Yemen signed a treaty of friendship and trade. At that time the treaty was very important in strengthening the political and economic independence of the Yemeni state in the face of attempts by imperialist states to subjugate it. The friendship treaty was reactivated on 31 October 1955.

After the 1962 revolution against the royalist regime, the Soviet Union and the YAR, spurred by the desire to continue to develop and consolidate friendly relations and in view of changes as a result of the Yemeni revolution, decided to renew the friendship treaty. Thus, on 21 March 1964 in Moscow they signed a new friendship treaty. They announced permanent peace and accord between the two countries and committed themselves to settle any disputes by diplomatic and peaceful means, to facilitate trade and to develop economic and cultural contacts.

The Soviet Union has always given moral and material support to the Yemeni people, both in repelling attacks on the republic by imperialism and reaction and in resolving the complex tasks for developing the country. The Soviet Union and the YAR also signed a number of cooperation agreements between them in the economic, trade, cultural and other fields. Important projects in the YAR national economy have been built with Soviet aid, including the deepwater harbor in Al-Hudaydah and the highway linking Al-Hudaydah and Ta'izz and the cement plant in Bajil and others. The Soviet Union also gives aid for the development of agricultural production and training Yemeni national cadres and the development of relations.

The official friendly visit to the Soviet Union by YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih in October was an important indication that Soviet-Yemeni relations are developing successfully and are firmly consolidating. The talks in Moscow confirmed once again that the Soviet Union and the YAR agree on many pressing current issues. During talks with President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, Leonid Brezhnev noted that the Soviet Union never had and does not have any ill intentions toward Middle East states or other regions of the world. The Soviet Union is a sincere, unchanging and honest friend of all Arab nations. It does not search for military bases in Arab countries. The Soviet Union wants one thing, to establish durable peace in the Middle East, which is adjacent to the Soviet Union, and to establish good relations with all states without exception throughout this region.

Speaking at a Kremlin banquet held in his honor President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih said that the long standing experience of the development of relations between the YAR and the Soviet Union affirms the Soviet Union's lasting respect for our high ideals in the social, political and economic field and its respect for our national sovereignty.

MUBARAK ENDORSES SENTENCES ON ASSASSINS

LD202335 Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 20 Mar, TASS -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak has endorsed the sentences passed by Egypt's supreme military court on the group of persons charged with plotting and perpetrating the assassination of former President as-Sadat. As was already reported, the court sentenced to death in March the four direct participants in the assassination with senior Lieutenant of the Egyptian Armed Forces, H. al-Islambuli at their head, and 'Abd as-Salam Faraj, who is named as the leader of an underground Moslem organization. Five defendants have been sentenced to hard labor for life, another 12 persons -- to hard labor for terms ranging from five to fifteen years, two defendants have been acquitted. According to the MIDDLE EAST NEWS AGENCY, the convicted persons have the right to appeal to the president of the republic within 15 days.

SYRIAN CP ISSUES DOCUMENT, RESOLUTIONS

LD192256 Moscow TASS in English 2004 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Damascus, 19 Mar, TASS -- The plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party has discussed some topical issues of the situation in Syria, in the Middle East, in the international communist and working class movement.

In the document of the plenary meeting "On Anti-Syrian Conspiracy of American Imperialism and 'Moslem Brothers'" it is noted that the criminal activities of internal reaction in Syria are closely linked with the United States' plans in the Middle East. In a bid to establish its sway in the region, Washington spares no effort to aggravate tension there. After the signing of the agreement on "strategic cooperation" with Israel, the United States is trying to entangle Arab states with military agreements, to draw them into the sphere of American influence through deals on arms deliveries.

The United States is doing its utmost to drive a wedge into the Arab ranks, to complicate the internal situation in Lebanon and Syria. But American plans in the Middle East encounter the staunch stand of Syria, the Palestine resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces.

Seeing that the attempts to draw Syria into a capitulatory deal with Israel are to no avail, Washington jointly with Tel Aviv and Arab reaction made a stake on subversive activities against it. Right-wing extremist "Moslem Brothers" organizations were assigned the main role in these activities. Encouraged from abroad, the bandits from the "Moslem Brothers" organization stage assassinations and barbaric terroristic acts. An explosion in one of the densely-populated (?areas) of Damascus in November last year was the doing of their hands. Early in Febrary this year "Moslem Brothers" undertook a mutinous action in the town of Hamah.

The Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party called upon the Syrian people to be highly vigilant, to wage resolute struggle against internal reaction -- the "Moslem Brothers." In the resolution "On Israel's Annexation of Syrian Golan Heights," the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party declared in support of the steps of the Syrian leadership, aimed at giving a rebuff to Israel's aggressive action. The resolution stresses the need of taking efficient steps against the United States as an accomplice in Tel Aviv's unlawful actions.

The plenary meeting also approved the resolution "On the State of Affairs in the World Communist Movement and the Stand of the Leadership of the Italian Communist Party." With the general tendency towards consolidation of ideological-political unity of the world communist movement being witnessed now, highly regrettable is the fact that the leadership of the Italian Communist Party in departing from the (?internationalistic), ever more deviating from the positions of Marxism-Leninism either under the pretext of "Autonomy" and non-recognition of the world communist movement or through protruding the role and influence of national peculiarities to the detriment of general regularities. [as received] Now the leadership of the Italian Communist Party started openly attacking the Soviet Union and the CPSU.

Lining up with the Beijing splitters, the leadership of the Italian Communist Party actually whitewashes American imperialism and its allies, relieves them of the responsibility for the present-day dangerous situation in the international scene, for their pushing mankind to a nuclear catastrophe.

The Central Committee of the Syrian Communist Party denounces such a stand of the (?leadership) of the Italian Communist Party, which runs counter to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the militant history of the Italian Communist Party itself and the Italian working class, and which objectively plays into the hand of world imperialism.

TASS ON ARROGANT U.S. LIBYA OIL BOYCOTT

LD191748 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar, TASS -- The U.S. Senate approved a resolution Thursday expressing support for the discriminatory decision of Presdient Reagan to introduce an embargo on the import of Libyan oil to the United States.

Announcing his decision, President Reagan described the continued import of Libyan oil to the United States as nearly a threat to the interests of the national security of the USA. At the same time he failed to substantiate this announcement with any facts. His allegation seems the more ungrounded since the share of Libyan oil makes only three per cent in the overall " . import of crude. As to Libya whose oil deliveries to the United States make up 1. per cent of its entire oil export, this discriminatory measure is likely to come as a serious blow.

The reason for this fresh hostile U.S. move against Libya lies in the first place in an independent anti-imperialist policy pursued by Libyan leaders and their resolute struggle against the U.S.-Israeli collusion the purpose of which is to prevent a just and comprehensive settlement of the Mid-Eastern problem.

The economic boycott of Libya by the United States again demonstrated the arrogant character of the policies pursued by the present U.S. administration, its claims to the right to do whatever it wants and to the exclusive right to use oil as an economic weapon to "punish" the countries which refuse to submit to Washington's diktat.

There has been wide-spread condemnation of Washington's move by the Arab states. The second conference of Arab countries on energy which recently ended its deliberations in the capital of Qatar, urged all the Arabs to support the Libyan people and to make every effort to neutralise the consequences of the discriminatory decision of the Reagan administration.

IRAN'S COOPERATION IN JOB TRAINING PRAISED

GF160707 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] Dear listeners, the training of Iranian nationals is a very important aspect of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation. (Nikolay Asanin), an expert in the Department for Economic Cooperation with Middle Eastern countries -- part of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations -- writes as follows.

Soviet-Iranian cooperation in the field of training of nationals is carried out within the framework of government agreements and by separate contracts. In virtually all major agreements dealing with cooperation in the construction of industrial units in the Islamic Republic of Iran the subject of the training of Iranian nationals for (?building and operating the production facilities) has been included. The Soviet Union is helping Iran (?establish) specialized training schools to train skilled workers and technicians for construction and operation of production units built in Iran with Soviet technical help. For example, the Esfahan steel mill, the Arak machinery factory, coal mines and other production facilities which use Soviet equipment.

In 13 training and technical schools built and equipped with the aid of Soviet experts, approximately 23,000 technicians and skilled workers have been trained directly on the job. Since the start of Soviet-Iranian technical and economic cooperation, to date tens of thousands of skilled workers, including steel mill workers, assembly and construction workers, welders, crane operators and miners have been trained using this technique. Iranian experts are also being trained in Soviet production facilities. Over 1,000 workers, technicians and engineers have been trained in the Soviet union's production facilities and 120 highly skilled experts have graduated from various Soviet training schools.

Now, Iranians who have gained skill in the various industrial units -- built through the aid of the Soviet Union in Iran and successfully operating -- are working shoulder to shoulder with Soviet experts. The obvious need for expansion of Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, on the basis of mutual profit, including the field of training of nationals for Iran, was reflected during the recent visit to the Soviet Union by Iranian Energy Minister Mr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard and during his remarks in Moscow.

The negotiations currently going on between Soviet experts from the Soviet [name indistinct] organization and the Iranian organization for production and distribution of electricity, TAVANIR, will no doubt strengthen this cooperation.

PRAVDA SURVEYS GHANA'S NEW MILITARY REGIME

PM041241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Mar 82 p 6

[Correspondent F. Tarasov dispatch: "Ghana: Seeking To Break With the Past"]

[Text] Accra -- It is 2 months since the day when Accra radio unexpectedly broke into its normal broadcasting to announce that the military headed by Flight Lt J. Rawlings had seized power for the second time in the past 2.5 years.

Let us recall that it was Flight Lieutenant Rawlings who headed the 1979 coup but then handed over the reins of power to a civilian administration. This administration verbally proclaimed its loyalty to the ideals of K. Nkrumah, independent Ghana's first president, under whose leadership the country traveled a path of progressive socioeconomic transformations. In actual fact the authorities were distinguished for their...inaction in the economic field and for turning a blind eye to the embezzlement of public funds, bribe taking, smuggling and speculation. At the same time a large proportion of the goods purchased abroad and the free aid which arrived were pilfered by high-ranking officials and sold on the black market.

The Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] headed by J. Rawlings declared war on the embezzlement of public funds, corruption and speculation. An investigation has been launched into abuses by members of the former ruling people's national party and government officials. The PNDC appealed to the private sector to reduce prices. But in the majority businessmen and merchants prefer to try to hold out. Or they are resorting to tricks. Thus, while reducing transport fares, they are increasing the cost of baggage transportation.

In its activity the PNDC is paying special attention to the production of cocoa, which accounts for the bulk of the country's export revenue. For many years no serious attention has been paid to the cocoa plantations. The harvest was taken from the peasants in exchange for receipts on which payment as not usually made. The state made no capital investments in the maintenance of the plantations. A considerable proportion of the cocoa beans were exported secretly and sold in neighboring countries where purchase prices were higher than in Ghana.

To sell last season's cocoa harvest, the PNDC appealed to the students for aid. The young people, forming shock detachments, left for the remote regions. With the aid of the peasants and the local procurement organizations they transported many tens of thousands of sacks of cocoa beans to the main railroad lines and in some places directly to the ports.

One of the most characteristic features of Ghana today is the enthusiasm being manifested by the overwhelming majority of the population for the military leadership's new political line. A number of private organizations are helping the young people in Operation Cocoa by providing trucks and organizing the collection of money for a shock detachments fund. The tribal leaders of the central region have sent food to Accra for soldiers wounded on 31 December. "A spirit of collectivism has been reborn among Ghanaians," the GHANAIAN TIMES writes.

In turn the PNDC considers one of its tasks to be the creation of democratic institutions in the country. The formation of People's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution is a most important step in this direction. They are being created throughout Ghana at enterprises, in institutions and at people's places of residence. On 25 January PNDC directives were published on the principles of these committees' activity. It was noted that they should not replace either the administration or the trade unions or the existing village councils and regional and city development committees. The People's Committees for the Defense of the Revolution have been given the task of combating corruption and abuses and monitoring the fulfillment of PNDC decisions.

The directives pointed out that owners of rented houses, money-lenders, tribal leaders, owners of commercial transport facilities, members of the boards of enterprises and firms, and former party functionaries cannot belong to the defense committees. That is important, since some businessmen and tribal leaders have already set about creating committees headed by...themselves -- which is viewed here as one form of sabotaging the present authorities' policy.

Dissatisfaction with the changes taking place in Ghana can also be seen outside the country. Some press organs in its former mother country -- Britain -- have frankly written that, for instance, the military's advent to power in Ghana is "undesirable." The creation of an ad hoc group of "specialists" on Ghana in the U.S. State Department has been announced. A spokesman stated that the United States is observing the situation in the country "very closely." Washington explains these actions by reference to anxiety for the safety of Americans working in Ghana.

In actual fact the imperialist powers are worried by something completely different. A trend has emerged in Ghana toward revising the principles of relations with the Western monopolies in the Africans' favor. J. Rawlings has stated that the predatory agreements with the multinational corporations must be repealed. It is this and not the problem of the "flouting of democratic freedoms" in Ghana which does not suit the Western world, the Ghanaian newspapers write.

Under the previous regime foreign capital felt at ease in Ghana. For instance, the U.S. company Walco produces aluminium using imported raw material, using power for this purpose from the Akosombo hydroelectric complex at very low prices. At the same time Walco has done nothing to establish the development of Ghana's bauxites. The well-known British company Lonhro acquired substantial concessions from the previous Ghanaian administration for expanding its traditional gold mining in Ghana. British dealers still control exports of Ghanaian cocoa.

Ghana, PNDC head J. Rawlings has said, needs not formal but genuine independence, which should bring social and economic liberation to the broad people's masses.

Three Agents Expelled

LD061332 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Text] Accra, 6 Mar, TASS -- Three agents of Western special services have been expelled from the country by decision of the Provisional National Defence Council of Ghana. As is noted in a statement of the Provisional National Defence Council, Terry Dean Swanny, Clyde Machlean Spears from the United States and Siegfried Prangenburg from the FRG were engaged in espionage activities in Ghana, interfered into internal affairs of the state, made attempts to destabilize the situation in the country.

Since December 31, 1981, when the Provisional National Defence Council came to power, the document stresses, those persons actively conducted subversive activities in Ghana with a view of "suppressing the people's uprising and eliminating the revolutionary process in the country."

When the Western spies were arrested, discovered were up-to-date communication means, high-frequency receiving-transmitting devices and also recordings of radio negotiations with agents of the former pro-Western Hilla Limann regime, who tried to organize resistance to people's power and help leaders of the deposed government to flee from Ghana.

Campaign Against Speculators

PM161539 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Mar 82 p 5

[Correspondent F. Tarasov dispatch: "Gunning for Speculators"]

[Text] Accra, 8 Mar -- The offensive against speculators, embezzlers and traders who have made a fortune by shady dealings continues in Ghana.

The bank accounts of many well-known financial tycoons have been frozen. Each day the press publishes lists of people called to the civil inquiry committee to testify about the source of their incomes.

Here are some typical reports. In (Ablekum) two employees of the Ministry of Education were arrested for selling 240 textbooks intended for state schools to private educational institutions. Since 1979 truck-owner (E. Kvado) had been concealing his income. He was ordered to refund the treasury 2.6 million cedi. (K. Eboa), a cosmetics dealer, had to clear a tax debt of 3.5 million cedi. A certain businessman, (O. Ansa), is submitting 4 million cedi to the treasury.

The authorities are persistently striving to reduce market prices. Bread, for example, is already considerably cheaper. Shock groups of soldiers and young people are carrying out raids and exposing fraudulent speculators.

Responding to the authorities' demands, some landlords in a number of towns have reduced rents by 30-50 percent.

A resolution was adopted recently which prohibits small retailers from selling goods not of Ghanaian origin. A stubborn struggle is underway between owners of transport facilities and the new authorities for a reduction in fares. By military decree, the institution of middlemen reselling tickets to passengers has been eliminated at a number of international bus stations.

The struggle against smuggling is yielding perceptible results. Some well-known smugglers have been taken into custody. Guard posts have been set up for the first time on many Savanna roads. I recently visited the town of (Aflao) on the Togo border. (Aflao) used to be the center of a lively smuggling trade. Valuable timber and aluminum bars from plants in Tema, fish and gasoline bought by the state for foreign currency in Nigeria, nuts, cocoa, gold nuggets, rice and flour were leaving Ghana. Soap, cigarettes, electric lamps, batteries, clocks, vehicle spare parts and so forth were coming in the opposite direction. Now the town is quiet. It has calmed down.

The offensive against speculators is only just beginning. The Ghanaian working people fervently support these measures.

TASS on CIA Coup Plans

LD151556 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 15 Mar 82

[Text] London, 15 Mar, TASS -- The paper NEWS OF THE WORLD published here reports that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) is preparing and financing a plan for an armed aggression with the aid of mercenaries against Ghana. The paper points out that the organizer of the plot -- Nick Hall, former serviceman of the British Army -- has asked from the USA 90,000 dollars to organize the assassination of Jerry Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC) of Ghana, as well as 180,000 dollars to carry out an operation to seize key installations in the city of Kumasi, to unleash a civil war and to attack the capital, Accra. The NEWS OF THE WORLD writes that arms to realize the plot come from the USA and the Republic of South Africa.

According to the newspaper, Nick Hall discharged from the British Army in 1972 and was then sentenced to two years imprisonment for illegal trading in arms. After serving his term he among Western mercenaries' bands participated in the aggression unleashed by the racists of the Republic of Angola in 1975. [sentence as received]

Receiving financial aid from the CIA, the mercenaries count on the backing of internal reaction -- the supporters of the pro-Western regime overthrown in Ghana in December last year. The NEWS OF THE WORLD reports last week's meeting of Nick Hall with two figures of the former Ghanaian administration -- Kwesi Ofori, the treasurer of the People's National Party, and his nephew Major Boaki Jan. The mercenaries' leader stated after the meeting that Ofori has just returned from Washington with money received from the CIA. Western mercenaries' intervention, financed by the CIA, is planned for the end of next week.

At present Nick Hall is recruiting mercenaries with the active assistance of CIA agents. One of the leaders of the subversive action against Ghana is a veteran of the "dirty war" in Vietnam, David Bufkin, who is on the CIA's staff.

SOMALI UNREST STEMS FROM REGIME'S 'APOSTASY'

PM191001 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 11, 12 Mar 82 pp 25-26

[Yu. Bocharev article: "Somalia: the Price of Apostasy"]

[Text] No matter how the Somali authorities try to conceal from the outside world what is happening in the country's northern regions, they are not succeeding. In fact, in late January a rebellion by the military and the civilian population against the regime erupted there.

The impetus for the rebellion was provided by the execution of 31 officers in late January. The authorities had accused them of supporting the opposition Somali Democratic Salvation Front. The garrisons of Hargeisa, the country's second biggest city, Borama and other northern cities came out in protest at the savage reprisals against the officers. When the residents of Hargeisa learned that the court had passed sentence of death on another three students on whom antigovernment pamphlets had been found, they destroyed the court building. The security forces opened fire on the crowd, killing about 10 people, so AFP reports. The disturbances in the north continued throughout February.

It is not surprising that events in Somalia have taken so dramatic a turn. In recent years an extremely tense and explosive situation has been created in the country. The emergence of a number of opposition political groupings, which last year amalgamated to create the Somali Democratic Salvation Front, was indicative of the brewing political destabilization. The members of the front embarked on the road of armed struggle against the existing regime.

The pitch of the tension is shown by the state of emergency introduced in late 1980. The activity of Parliament was suspended. The country again began to be governed by the Supreme Revolutionary Council, which was reconstituted in that same year. The council was first organized in 1969, when the current president, General Siad Barre, came to power. But in 1979 the Supreme Revolutionary Council was dissolved -- the president wanted to demonstrate in this way his transition to "democratic forms of government." But as we can see, this democracy, which was a sham right from the outset, did not last long.

The Supreme Revolutionary Council as reconstituted in 1980 no longer resembled the council that had come into being 12 years previously. It did not resemble it in either membership or political character. For the Supreme Revolutionary Council that became the supreme organ of power in Somalia headed the struggle to implement the program of revolutionary socioeconomic transformations that had been proclaimed. But now only memories remain of the intentions to reorganize the country on socialist lines. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, an American newspaper, writes: "The present military regime has emasculated the revolution. The revolution began with tremendous energy and new ideals and goals but has now lapsed into a state of inertia. The country now has no substitute for the enthusiasm of those years."

Indeed, what is there to evoke enthusiasm? What ideal have the authorities offered their people to replace the socialist path that they have repudiated in their actions if not in their words? The chimerical nationalist idea of creating a "greater Somalia" by annexing territories belonging to neighboring states. Mogadishu's attempts to start implementing this plan, foredoomed to failure, have cost the Somali people dear. The country has waged two wars against Ethiopia in an attempt to capture the latter's province of Ogaden and both times it has been defeated.

These wars have ruined the people and disorganized the already shaky economy. Somalia is now among the world's poorest and most backward countries. Military adventures bring no one any glory, but they are completely contraindicated for Somalia.

It is not surprising that in the last few years the country has been on the economic skids. In the description of Paris LE MATIN, the state is experiencing "economic disaster" and is "increasingly sliding into an abyss of poverty."

Somalia has plenty of problems, especially economic problems. For instance, the country is not cultivating around 1.5 million hectaries of fertile land at a time when the population is in dire need of food. But in order to solve the vital problems, it is necessary to change the political climate radically by abandoning once and for all the plans for conquest. Meanwhile, as the New York TIMES notes, tension persists in the Horn of Africa "because of Somalia's continuing stubborn claims to the Ogaden" -- an inalienable part of Ethiopia.

The Mogadishu authorities claim that there are now no Somali regular troops in the Ogaden and that what are operating there are armed detachments of some kind of "Western Somalia Liberation Front" that is fighting not for the annexation of the Ogaden to Somalia but for the creation on its territory of a "free state of Western Somalia" independent of Mogadishu. The very fact that the term "Western Somalia" is employed when no such geographical term has ever existed confirms that the Somali authorities are committed to their expansionist plans.

Of course, no one takes the "independence" story seriously. After all, it is well known that it is Mogadishu that finances and supplies weapons to the gangs operating on false pretenses in the Ogaden. Their headquarters, if such it can be called, is in Mogadishu. And the gangs have been formed largely from servicemen of the Somali regular army, though they may indeed include some "refugees" from the Ogaden who have been duped by lying propaganda. Incidentally, it is widely believed that Mogadishu does its utmost to exaggerate the number of "refugees" so it can beg the United States and West Europe for aid to maintain them. However, the money, food and medicines that are received are used to maintain the gangs. "This," Britain's THE GUARDIAN writes, "is precisely what Washington wants."

Thus funds that are so necessary to halt the impoverishment of the country are still being spent on purposes that have nothing to do with its true national interests. As before, these interests are being ignored. According to the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, even some officials of the Somali Government are declaring bitterly: "We are simply not tackling the immediate problems facing us."

When they made their break with their proclaimed ideals and goals, the ruling circles, headed by S. Barre, hoped that the United States would generously reward their apostasy. Initially it seemed that this was happening. The United States concluded an agreement with Somalia, promising to provide military and economic aid. But in exchange demands were made that the port of Berbera and nearby air force facilities be placed at the Pentagon's disposal. The agreement was concluded in August 1980. Just how is it being implemented? Berbera, AP smugly reports, is gradually becoming an "American village." Specialists are already stationed there, and under their leadership the base is being adapted to take large warships, heavy bombers and transport aircraft.

The Pentagon attaches great significance to the military installations in Berbera. According to the Paris magazine LE POINT, utilization of them will considerably increase the U.S. strike power and logistical support in Africa and the Indian Ocean. The press reported that specific details of a permanent U.S. military presence in Africa, particularly through the creation in Somalia of bridgeheads for the Rapid Deployment Force, were considered during S. Barre's visit to Washington in May 1981. The American military maneuvers on Somali territory in 1981 were an important step in this direction.

The situation is far worse, even officials in Mogadishu believe, when it comes to American weapons deliveries to Somalia. Officials are openly complaining that the deliveries are slow. And the situation is downright bad when it comes to economic aid. Ships delivering flour, powdered milk and cooking oil can be seen being unloaded in the port of Berbera, but the supplies are all destined for the "refugees" -- in other words, the anti-Ethiopian gangs.

As for Somalia's indigenous inhabitants, as an American journalist noted ironically, what they get is pieces of imported sacking out of which the half-naked dockers make loincloths that bear the inscription: "Gift of the U.S. people."

Right from the outset the political circles in Somalia that have remained loyal to progressive patriotic ideals have not approved the course of subordinating the country to U.S. strategic military requirements. The defeats in the military adventures against Ethiopia have still further weakened the regime's political positions. Discontent has spread even among the armed forces.

The indignation at the failures of the administration's policy and practice is especially great in northern regions of the country. For that is where Berbera is and the people who live there can see for themselves how it is being turned into an American fief. The northerners have other reasons for discontent, too. When the people believed in the government's commitment to progressive ideals, the ethnic and clan differences that exist in the country did not play a great role. All Somalis were rallied by the lofty goal of socioeconomic transformations. But when the government began to bow and scrape before American imperialism, national unity naturally lost its ideological basis. Ethnic differences came to the fore. And the president himself provided grounds for discontent by beginning to display trust only in people of his own clan and blatantly ignoring the interests of others, especially the northerners. Thus a great deal of inflammable material accumulated in north Somalia, which is what led to the explosion.

The events in Hargeisa and the other cities are a serious blow to the regime.

What conclusions has the administration drawn: According to AP, S. Barre has dissolved the Supreme Revolutionary Council for the second time, has appointed 26 new cabinet members and has brought new people into the party leadership. Most of the newcomers are civilians but, the agency notes, "military men who support Barre and enjoy his trust remain in the leading posts." All this, like the announcement of the lifting of the state of emergency, smacks of mere windowdressing. However, observers believe that no organizational course in foreign and domestic policy persists.

ANGOLAN UNION LEADER SUPPORTS BREZHNEV PROPOSALS

AB191207 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1045 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Luanda, 19 Mar (ANGOP) -- Pascoal Luvualu, secretary general of the National Union of Workers of Angola (UNTA) and member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau, said Thursday in Moscow that the new proposals by Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev at the Congress of USSR Trade Unions are extremely important as they may lead to peace and help to avert the threat of a new war.

The Angolan leader, who was speaking during a press conference, said that no nation wants war or destruction and the new initiatives taken by the Soviet Union reflect its aspirations and are of very great political significance.

Pascoal Luvualu also spoke of active participation by Angolan trade unions in national reconstruction, increasing production, and in social and cultural activities. He went on to explain that the socialist campaign organized in Angola helps workers carry out production plans satisfactorily.

He also mentioned the constant acts of aggression which Angola is experiencing at the hands of South Africa's racist regime and made special reference to cases of economic sabotage.

He went on to say that Angolan workers participate actively in defending revolutionary achievements and the property of the people and that the trade unions assist the population in various provinces in the south of the country which are victims of aggression.

Our people, Pascoal Luvualu reiterated, are determined to continue to support SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people, and South Africa's ANC in its legitimate struggle, which will be crowned with victory.

NICARAGUAN JUNTA LEADER SENDS NOTE TO UN

LD201034 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] New York, 20 Mar, TASS -- The coordination of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, Daniel Ortega Saavedra, addressed a note to the United Nations General Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar reguesting to take the pertinent steps to urgently convene the United Nations Security Council. The constant worsening of tension in Central America with the ever-increasing danger of a large-scale military intervention by the armed forces of the United States of America, states the note, constitutes a great threat to the independence and sovereignty of Central American countries and to international peace and security.

On repeated occasions, in diverse forums, it further states, high-standing authorities of the United States Government, including the President, Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense of that country, have made statements in which they openly and in entirely illegal and arbitrary manner arrogate to themselves the alleged right to intervene in the civil war taking place in El Salvador and to threaten interventionist and aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

In each case, these United States representatives have emphasized their disposition to employ whatever means necessary to accomplish their perverse goals, refusing to rule out the use of military force of criminal and covert resources of the Central Intelligence Agency.

These statements made it clear, emphasized the note, that the present United States administration, totally ignoring the changes that have taken place in the world and in our area, is trying to revive the gunboat diplomacy which in the past as well as now would meet up with the firmest and most tenacious resistance on the part of the Central American peoples.

In its interventionist strategy, says further the note, the Government of the United States arrogantly ignores the broad international opposition to its policy, voiced by numerous governments, institutions and personalities in every part of the world and representing the most varied ideological currents, and even ignores the growing concern expressed by United States public opinion on the issue.

The bellicose statements by the United States authorities, stresses the note, have been accompanied by concrete actions that clearly evidence an intention to attack Nicaragua and intervene directly in El Salvador. It is public knowledge that in United States territory and with official connivance, armed bands made up of ex-members of the Somoza National Guard and other mercenary groups are organizing and training with the avowed purpose of invading Nicaragua. Elements of the same origin, backed by the CIA, carry out frequent attacks on our country from Honduran territory, where they are preparing to carry out actions on a larger scale.

It has come to public light, recalls the note, that the United States Government provided the CIA with 19.9 million dollars to finance subversive activities in Nicaraguan territory aimed at destabilizing and overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government by force. They wound-up air and naval exercises in the Caribbean region and are planning others in the waters of Central America with a totally unusual display of military force, which can only be interpreted as pursuing a goal of intimidating the peoples of the area. In carrying out this aggressive plan, the United States is utilizing military personnel from a number of Latin American countries which it is trying to drag into a bellicose adventure with unpredictable consequences for the entire continent.

Given the gravity of the situation, I will personally expose it in the name of the people and Government of Nicaragua to the United Nations Security Council with a certainty that it will adopt whatever measures are necessary to contain the conflagration which becomes imminent today as a result of United States decision to intervene in Central America, concludes the note signed by the coordinator of the Government Junta of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua Samuel Ortega Saavedra.

NICARAGUAN TU OFFICIAL HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

LD191844 Moscow TASS in English 1825 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- "Our revolution is living through an exceptionally disquieting moment," said Francisco Garcia Gonzales, secretary of the Sandinista Trade Union Centre of Nicaraguan Working People. He was speaking at the press centre of the Congress of Soviet Trade Unions here today along with representatives of other Nicaraguan trade unions.

"The threat to the peaceful life of my people emanates from the United States," Francisco Garcia Gonzales said. "It has launched a smear campaign of slander against my homeland and is waging intensive preparations for an intervention. Somoza counter-revolutionaries are being trained for the purpose at bases in the United States, Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. Some ten thousand U.S. Marines have been amassed in the Panama Canal Zone. A number of highly placed U.S. officials have made a tour of Latin America to secure the backing of some regimes in organising a joint intervention in Central America."

"All these facts are causing deep anxiety among the Nicaraguan people because they point to U.S. aggressive circles' obvious intention to kindle war in Central America. In light of this," Francisco Garcia Gonzales said, "we have been compelled to make steps in order to protect the motherland."

"We are feeling for ourselves what living under the threat of war is like," he continued. "This is why we have met with profound satisfaction the peace proposals Leonid Brezhnev made at the congress in the Kremlin. They are directed at enhancing international security and have served further proof of the peaceful nature of the USSR's foreign policy and developed further the peace program adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU. The Soviet proposals meet the interests of all nations, including the Nicaraguan people."

In an answer to a question from a correspondent of the newspaper EXCELSIOR, Francisco Gonzales said that the working people of his country had met with satisfaction Mexican President Lopez Portillo's statement in support of the Nicaraguan revolution and expressed the wish that the U.S. President should take heed of Lopez Portillo's proposals.

Answering questions from newsmen, German Bendavides Corillo, a deputy secretary-general of the Agricultural Workers Association, said that Western propaganda accusations charging Cuba, Nicaragua and the Soviet Union with interfering in the home affairs of El Salvador were unmitigated lies. The Salvadoran patriots had raised a rebellion on instructions from outside. Their struggle had been due to the appalling conditions in which the Salvadoran people had to live. Their struggle of course was enjoying moral support.

INTERNATIONAL PRESS ON U.S. THREAT TO L. AMERICA

PM191445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Mar 82 p 5

[TASS reports under the general heading: "The Threat to the Latin American Peoples"]

[Text] New York, 15 Mar -- The United States is accelerating preparations for direct armed interference in Nicaragua. NEWSWEEK reported that the R. Reagan administration has given the Government of Honduras $11 million to modernize and extend landing strips at four airfields near the Nicaraguan border. Work is already being carried out at the Puerto Lempira airport, where U.S. arms have begun to arrive.

At the same time the United States has considerably increased the number of flights over Nicaraguan territory by U-2 spy planes equipped with very sophisticated electronic monitoring instruments, including photographic and television cameras for use at night. A group of U.S. destroyers has entered the Gulf of Fonseca which washes the shores of Nicaragua.

Washington, 15 Mar -- The Reagan administration's militarist preparations vis-a-vis Nicaragua are causing grave anxiety in Congress. Representative M. Barnes has announced his intention to introduce a bill in Congress forbidding the administration to carry out "military or semimilitary operations in Nicaragua or at its borders." Speaking on NBC televison, he stressed that aggression against this Central American country would be an "immense historic error" and would confirm the worst fears in Latin American regarding the U.S. course. Central American problems can be solved only by political means, the congressman said.

J. Martin, former U.S. Ambassador to the Dominican Republic, writes in the Washington POST that the revolutionary movements in Central America are the result of glaring socioeconomic injustice and the antipopular policy of the ruling circles. J. Martin condemned Washington's course toward a "military solution" of Central and Latin American problems. He pointed out in this connection that in the last century the United States has perpetrated 199 undeclared acts of military aggression abroad, 81 of them in Latin America.

Mexico City, 15 Mar -- V. Tirado Lopez, member of the national leadership of Nicaragua's Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], has exposed the feverish preparations for an armed U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. In an interview for the Mexican paper UNO MAS UNO he said that the Nicaraguan people are keeping a watchful eye on the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution and are uniting more closely around the FSLN and the revolutionary government. The Sandinist people's army and detachments of the people's militia, V. Tirado Lopez said, are raising their combat readiness in order with the whole people's backing to resolutely rebuff any aggression and successfully defend the gains of the people's revolution.

San Francisco, 15 Mar -- Washington's adventurist course vis-a-vis Central America is the main reason for the extreme exacerbation of the situation in that region, said Feliz (Kyuri), one of the leaders of the coalition against U.S. intervention in El Salvador. He described as an "unprecendented lie" the White House statement that the Soviet Union, Cuba and Nicaragua are exporting revolution to El Salvador. The threat to peace and security in Central America comes not from Cuba and Nicaragua. It is the result of U.S. interference and the military support the United States is giving to reactionary regimes.

San Jose, 15 Mar -- Analyzing the present situation in El Salvador, the National Liberation Front command noted the rebels' recent military political successes. The recent attacks on garrisons in such large cities as Santa Ana, San Miguel and San Vicente, which resulted in casualties among the junta's forces, are evidence of a qualitative change in the situation. The partisans are getting to the enemy in places where only recently he felt safe.

New York, 15 Mar -- The Salvadoran rebels' radio station, Venceremos, has appealed to the United Nations, the International Red Cross and other international organizations to come out in defense of the Salvadoran civilian population.

Bern, 15 Mar -- The Swiss Workers Aid Committee appealed to working people to contribute an hour's pay to the fund of solidarity with the Salvadoran people struggling against the Fascist junta. The fund is being set up in Switzerland.

MOSCOW REPORTS ON CUBA, NICARAGUA MEETING

LD191804 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Havana, 19 Mar, TASS -- Cuba and Nicaragua have exchanged opinions at the highest political and state level about the critical situation that has taken shape in Central America.

The newspaper GRANMA reports that Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, had a meeting last night with leaders of the Nicaraguan revolution -- Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, and Bayardo Arce, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front [FSLN], who paid a short visit to Cuba.

The meeting was attended: on the Nicaraguan side -- by Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto and Julion Lopez, who is in charge of the FSLN international relations board, on the Cuban side -- by Manuel Pineiro, head of the America Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, and Ricardo Alarcon, a deputy minister of foreign affairs.

The Nicaraguan guests returned home early today.

SHALNEV VIEWS HONDURAS ANTI-NICARAGUAN ROLE

LD192022 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1208 GMT 19 Mar 82

[By TASS correspondent Aleksandr Shalnev]

[Text] New York, 19 Mar (TASS) -- The United States is increasing the scale of the plot against the Nicaraguan revolution. An active role in the realization of the criminal plans is alloted to Honduras, the capital of which, it was stressed by an NBC correspondent citing American diplomats and intelligence service staff, "in the very near future will become the headquarters for waging a secret war against Nicaragua."

In Honduras, with the approval of Washington and the direct participation of the CIA, intensive training is being given to armed terrorist bands comprised of former Somoza men whose task includes carrying out subversive actions on Nicaragua's territory. According to NBC, "experts" from American Special Forces sent to Honduras as "advisers" are engaged in supplying modern weapons for these bands, including carbines with laser sights.

Methods of subversive operations practiced under training are already being applied in practice. As the correspondent noted, these very formations were the ones which at the end of last week carried out two bandit-like raids into Nicaraguan territory as a result of which strategically important bridges were blown up.

Washington has in essence admitted direct U.S. involvement in the organization and instruction of counterrevolutionary bands on the territory of Honduras. An administration spokesman, whom an NBC reporter asked to confirm or reject the facts, stated: "We do not normally comment on secret operations..."

The NBC report from Honduras also confirmed that American military "advisers" -- and they number about 100 there -- are concurrently engaged in training Honduras servicemen for "special operations". Attention is being devoted chiefly to delayed parachute drops from a great height. One of the "advisers" frankly stated: "With these jumps it is difficult to spot a parachute landing. Mastering such techniques is highly important for secret penetration into a particular region."

In the planned conspiracy Washington plans to make wide use of the Honduras Army trained by the "Green Berets."

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON DUTCH JOURNALISTS' DEATH

LD191616 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Washington, 19 Mar, TASS -- The Salvadorian reaction has staged a fresh bloody crime: four Dutch journalists were brutally murdered in the Department of Chalatenango 70 kilometres from San Salvador. According to reports of news agencies, an ambush was laid for the journalists near the settlement of Paraizo where they were shot point blank.

Repeating false reports circulated by the Salvadorian junta the U.S. Department of State made a statement alleging that the journalists had been killed in a skirmish between guerrillas and government troops. However, facts cited by U.S. mass media deny this false story.

A CBS correspondent who reported the death of Dutch journalists stressed that it was a bona fide murder. According to available date, on the eve of their death the Dutch journalists were subjected to a questioning in a police station in the capital. There they were threatened with reprisals for what was called "sympathy for the insurgents" which found its expression in the intention to shoot a film about Salvadorian patriots. Indications are that the threat was carried through.

According to reports of another television company, ABC, spent cartridge cases from M-16 rifles were found near the site of the violent death of the journalists. It is known that Salvadorian security forces carry such weapons. There is one more fact testifying that Salvadorian security forces were involved in the crime: The murder was committed near a major military base where, according to the UPI news agency, "experts" from among U.S. Green Berets are training Salvadorian punitive troops.

The Hague, 19 Mar TASS -- The Dutch news agency circulated a statement calling attention to the undisguised mendacity of an official story circulated by Salvadorian authorities alleging that the journalists had been killed by accident. The agency stresses that articles of clothing, clearly pulled off their bodies, were found not far from the site of the murder. There are numerous traces of mutilation, and bruises on the bodies of the victims. This allows to assume that after the murder their bodies had been dragged somewhere. The Salvadorian authorities failed to answer why the announcement about the death of Dutch reporters was made only after 24 hours after it had happened.

On instructions of the Dutch foreign minister, the ambassador of the Netherlands to Mexico urgently left for El Salvador to enquire into the circumstances of the crime. A public demonstration of protest was held in Amsterdam in front of the Salvadorian Consulate.

PRAVDA ON U.S. COVERT ACTIVITIES IN NICARAGUA

PM191607 Moscow PRAVA in Russian 17 Mar 82 p 5

[Dispatch from correspondent N. Kurdyumov under general heading: "Nicaragua: State of Emergency Declared"]

[Text] Washington, 16 Mar -- Citing official sources, the New York TIMES has confirmed press reports that President Reagan has authorized a broad program of covert U.S. subversive operations against Cuba and Nicaragua.

As we know, the other day the Washington POST published disclosures in which it was claimed that the Reagan administration had allocated $19 million for the creation of a CIA-controlled 500-strong contingent of Latin American mercenaries. Their mission is to destabilize the situation in Nicaragua by organizing the sabotage of vital economic targets like dams and power stations.

Some CIA-funded subversive operations, like the creation of an internal opposition to Nicaragua's revolutionary government, are already under way, New York TIMES correspondent Leslie Gelb points out. Other operations are still at the stage of being discussed and finalized with the governments of a number of Latin American countries "friendly" to the United States.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF AUCCTU CONGRESS

Vietnamese Delegate's Speech

OW201259 Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 17 Mar 82

[Report on speech by Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions Chairman Nguyen Duc Thuan on 17 March at 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions]

[Text] [Begin Nguyen Duc Thuan recording] The delegation of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU] is very happy to sttend the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions, a congress of the largest trade union organization in the international workers movement.

First, on behalf of the Vietnamese workers and trade union organization, we wish to convey to the congress and, through the comrade delegates, to the working class and people of the great Soviet Union our warmest fraternal greetings. We also wish to convey our heart-felt feelings to the Soviet Union, the land of the October Revolution and of the great Lenin, a reliable prop in the struggle for class liberation and the national liberation of the world's working class and oppressed peoples.

The Vietnamese workers and people have closely followed and are very happy about the all-round achievements the Soviet workers and people have scored. Every progress the Soviet Union has made in communist construction, its powerfulness, its stand, expounded by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, at the 26th CPSU Congress, and the many peace initiatives repeatedly advanced by the Soviets in the recent past have encouraged and are vigorously encouraging the working class and progressive people in the world in the struggle against imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, and the international reactionary forces and for peace, detente, disarmament, national independence, democracy and socialism.

We highly value the highly significant speech by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions dealing with activities of the Soviet trade unions and international trade union movement and with world issues and the current struggle for peace. Our Vietnamese trade unions are extremely happy about and highly admire the lively, manifold and efficient activities of Soviet trade unions over the past years as presented in the congress report of Comrade Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU. These activities are valuable contributions made by the Soviet trade unions in enhancing the experience and activities of the trade unions of the socialist community nations. The Vietnamese workers and trade unions sincerely wish the fraternal Soviet workers and people, headed by the venerated and beloved Comrade Brezhnev, greater and more glorious achievements in their emulation movement to score achievements to mark the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR [applause] and in the fulfillment of their economic and social tasks during the period of advanced socialism set forth at the 26th CPSU Congress. We wish the Soviet trade unions outstanding fulfillment of their glorious role and task in communist construction in the Soviet Union and the international trade union movement. [applause] [end recording]

Dealing with the large-scale activities of the Vietnamese trade unions in implementing the fourth VCP Congress resolutions and in preparing for the coming fifth VCP Congress, Comrade Nguyen Duc Thuan stressed:

[Begin recording] In their revolutionary struggle the Vietnamese workers and people have always enjoyed the sympathy, support and great, all-round and efficient assistance of the CPSU and the Soviet Government, working class and people. The Vietnamese trade union organizations have received and are receiving the fraternal, multiform assistance of the Soviet trade unions.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Vietnamese workers and trade union organizations, we sincerely convey to the CPSU, the Soviet Government, the AUCCTU, the Soviet social organizations and the Soviet working class and people our most profound thanks. [applause] [end recording]

Hungary's Gaspar Interviewed

LD202016 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] In Moscow the 17th AUCCTU Congress continues its work.

Representing the trade unions of the Soviet republics, more than 5,000 delegates are taking part in the work of the congress. Delegations have arrived from 132 countries, including Hungary, to the forum of Soviet trade unions. Our reporter met Sandor Gaspar, head of the Hungarian delegation, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary general of the National Trade Union Council. Listen to the statement of Comrade Sandor Gaspar:

[Begin Recording] [Question] You have participated in the work of the congress so far. You could hear and see what opportunities the Soviet trade unions have.

[Answer] There has been a longstanding debate about whether a trade union movement really has a sphere of authority, a sphere of influence, a field of play in socialist conditions. Whoever has eyes and a mouth and can use his head can very clearly hear, see and comprehend that there is opportunity here. What has been brought up in the debate so far dealt with the Soviet workers, on all fundamental issues: When will the housing provisions be better, when will the capacities of kindergartens and creches improve and so forth. This was not a case of instructions being given. Instead, people were talking about using trade union tools, using their own opportunities to solve major social issues and problems.

It is clear that an important line was taken at the congress over a major issue that is preoccupying mankind. I am referring to Comrade Brezhnev's speech and the new Soviet peace proposal. It provides a great opportunity in that [words indistinct] and is of fundamental interest to mankind. This was a very decisive characteristic of the congress.

I say it again: The congress has not finished its work, but what there has been so far is uplifting and encouraging because it shows very strongly the noble characteristics of this socialist society, in spite of every problem of socialist society, of Soviet society. Whoever has workers' veins, whoever is really interested in the present and future of the working class, can see here what kind of path must be travelled with even more attention, sacrifice and conscientiousness, of course -- (?we stand well) in spite of all our problems and troubles.

As long as there has been a socialist society -- and now socialist world system -- this issue has preoccupied the workers' minds. One part is that perhaps it is our fault that we have not been able to present our real activity exactly and clearly, and from the beginning there were mistakes and misunderstandings. The trade union movement really found its place in socialist conditions with difficulty. This is a historical fact. This is our fault. One of the (?requirements) was to show it, and this is a just requirement. Now we are trying to satisfy this requirement with more effective, better work -- not just to proclaim (?our principles) but to show them in practice, too. Here the fog is already being dispelled. It has already risen. The horizon is not completely clear, but we have moved some distance forward.

Nowadays, when the world is divided and forces are further fragmented and polarized for understandable reasons -- more exactly, we understand what the reason for this is -- the capitalist world system, as it is, is struggling with a crisis [word indistinct]. It is not only the capitalist system. There are problems in socialist countries too, and in this sense a new role is intended for the trade union movement in socialist conditions.

This is another natural thing that we must answer, as we tried to in Havana. The trade union movement in socialist conditions is committed. In the process of social developments it is present, it takes part, it is part of authority with an independent aspect. It accepts responsibility for the tasks allocated to it with regard to social development. It forms its tasks characteristically, but together with the organs in the leadership system [words indistinct]

[Question] Comrade Gaspar, how would you place the activity, the work of the Hungarian trade unions in the world trade union movement?

[Answer] As research work and experimentation proceeds everywhere, the trade union movement should better satisfy the new social conditions and requirements. The same applies to Hungary. We are not called on to judge the success of this, but perhaps the results thus far demonstrate that we have begun and are progressing in a good direction. Of course, there is always a need for self-control. The essence of strengthening international relations in the trade union movement is that the international working class should watch and observe as a control, and it should note what has been done in socialist conditions, what has been done with authority, with opportunities. Therefore, the true meaning of internationalism must prevail in these international relations and we should not simply court one another and pay visits to one another but fulfill our role by using one another's experiences. And we are controllers too. If the activity of a trade union movement is on two [word indistinct] an opportunity for control, attention must be paid constantly to the opinion and requirement of our own working class and, on the other hand, of the international working class. I can say with conviction -- and in this sense my conscience is at peace -- that we are doing what we can. Neither socialist society nor the trade union movement in socialist conditions is capable of miracles, but I think we have done what we realistically can and we will continue to do so.

The Hungarian trade union movement has a trustworthy, good name, as does the Hungarian People's Republic, and I believe that this is a good thing. [Words indistinct] for this confidence, in both domestic and international scales, we must strive again and again. [end recording]

GDR's Tisch on Brezhnev Speech

LD191504 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1604 GMT 18 Mar 82

["Foreign Visitors to the 17th AUCCTU Congress" program]

[Excerpts] The attention of all Soviet people is today rivetted on Moscow, where a major political event in the life of our country, the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions, is taking place.

One may say with certainty that the new proposals put forward by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev have left no one indifferent. They are being extensively discussed throughout the world. The guests at the congress are also discussing them.

Comrade Harry Tisch, chairman of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Unions Federation, is speaking.

[Begin recording, in German with superimposed Russian translation] The speech by Comrade Brezhnev here at the congress of Soviet trade unions produced a most profound impression on me. I would especially like to note the proposals aimed at consolidating peace and at disarmament. These peaceful initiatives are an important contribution to the struggle to preserve civilization on our planet. If the capitalist countries heed the Soviet leader's proposals, and if the United States accepts these proposals, especially those concerning a real reduction of nuclear weapons in Europe, then it is my conviction that it will be possible to successfully continue the process of detente and to ensure peace and a happy future for mankind.

We, the working people of the GDR, for our part, will come out in support of the USSR's new peaceful initiatives with all our strength and energy. [end recording]

Speech by GDR's Tisch

For an East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report on a speech by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and FDGB National Executive Committee chairman, delivered at the 17th Soviet Trade Union Congress in Moscow on 17 March, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 22 March Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

UK Delegate's Speech

LD191906 Moscow TASS in English 1856 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 19 Mar, TASS -- The struggle to avert the sliding to war, premediated or accidental, should now become the priority internationalist duty of all trade unions of the world. This was stated from the rostrum of the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR [by] Ken Gill, member of the Council of the British Trades Union Congress. There can be no improvement in living conditions of people when life itself is not guaranteed, he stressed. It is necessary to disclose [as received] those who preach ideas of a megatonne death or Reagan's theory of a "limited" nuclear war, since those people are enemies of mankind. Britain today is an unsinkable aircraft-carrier, the island is an arsenal, with a mortal danger hanging over it, as a result of wild ideas of a limited nuclear war, being nurtured by Reagan. The British poeple, just as other West European peoples, comes out against these inhuman plans and declares its protest.

The atmosphere of confidence and optimism, which reigns at your congress, the guest stressed, is not characteristic of present-day sentiments of the British working people. They fear growing unemployment and recession in industrial production. Four million Britons now cannot find employment. These figures have already exceeded the tragic indices of the 1930s.

Too frequently now, in conditions of an economic recession in the West, he said, attempts are made to convince the working people that the manufacture of arms of all types and systems is the only alternative to unemployment. This is a big and dangerous lie.

Delegates' Speeches

LD201828 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1600 GMT on 17 March carries a 15-minute program entitled: "17th AUCCTU Congress Delegates Speak," presented by L. Khatayevich.

The program begins with the camera providing shots of delegates in the congress registration room. A. Dobrynin, chairman of a mine trade union committee in the Urals, speaks about the prestige enjoyed among the people by the trade unions. V.D. Burova, a stock farm manager, comments on construction work at the stock farm. M.K. Bultyeve, a physician, expresses his pleasure at sending his patients home cured. V.A. Garrikov, a general director, speaks about oil extraction in the Nizhnevartovskiy Region. A.Z. Chuzhkov, chairman of a construction project trade union committee, speaks aabout improvements in the quality of construction. A.V. Bogatskiy, an academician at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, speaks about his impressions of Brezhnev's speech at the congress, as does V.P. Serikov, a construction worker and nonstaff trade union official. Serikov comments on the introduction of the "brigade" method of labor organization and on the successes that have been achieved in this area. Yu. I. Nabatnikov, a turner at the Kugan tow tractor plant, comments on the USSR's peace policy and on Brezhnev's respect for workers. V.G. Gorshkov, chairman of a trade union committee speaks about his life's work and the tasks of trade unions. V.N. Shubin, chairman of another trade union committee, also comments on the role of trade unions.

The program begins with the camera providing shots of delegates to the congress walking in the street toward the congress hall. Correspondent Vybronov says that guests from 120 countries are attending the congress.

The camera cuts to Vybronov interviewing Harry Tisch, chairman of the Free German Trade Union Federation National Executive Committee.

Vybronov then elicits comments from Michele Manio, member of the Italian Confederation of Labor Executive Committee, who voices concern over the arms race and says that trade unions should bar the path of tendencies that have an adverse effect on the world's political climate,

Next to be interviewed is Mendez Leon, member of the leadership of the Central American Committee of Trade Union Unity, who states that his delegation also visted Leningrad. He thanks the people of Leningrad and Moscow for their hospitality and then comments on the role of the trade unions with respect to events in El Salvador.

Teixeira da Silva, head of the Portuguese General Workers Federation delegation to the congress, comments on the struggle against the rightwing government in Portugal.

Unidentified visitors from the Philippines and Fiji also give their impressions of the AUCCTU congress.

All the interviewees' remarks are in the language of their country of orgin fading into superimposed Russian translation.

AUCCTU Secretary's Speech

LD192320 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] AUCCTU Secretary Aleksandra Biryukova delivered a report at the evening session of the congress of the USSR trade unions. She reviewed the results of the wide exchange of views that took place today in the six sections formed by the congress. The sections discussed very important aspects of the work of trade unions. The participants in the sectional discussions recommended that augmented plans and socialist pledges should be drafted from below, that they should be defended in public and that fuller use should be made of the capabilities of standing production conferences and collective contracts. The need to further develop the brigade method of organizing and stimulating work and to assimilate a state system of work safety in production was stressed. The importance of reinforcing the role of social insurance in raising the people's well-being and the influence of trade unions in fulfilling plans for the construction of housing, children's preschool establishments, amenities and stores was noted. The congress' delegates, who participated in the work of the sections, pointed out the importance of campaigning persistently to strengthen work and production discipline.

The congress adopted a decision on the work of the sections. The congress recommends that the AUCCTU make use of their proposals in its practical work.

The debate on the reports of the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission continued at the congress. The following participated in the debate: Levon Saakyan, chairman of the Armenian Republican Trade Union Council; Nikolay Kovaley, chairman of the Permskaya Oblast Committee of the Trade Union of Chemical and Petrochemical Workers; Polishchuk, a miner from the Donbass who is a Hero of Socialist Labor; Khaydarov, chairman of the Tadzhik Republican Trade Union Council; and other speakers. The delegates submitted a proposal to approve the work of the AUCCTU during the period under review, whereupon the evening session of the USSR Trade Union Congress was concluded.

Adoption of Resolution

LD201250 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- The 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR has decided that the main direction of work of the country's trade unions is to ensure a further upsurge in the political and labour activity of the Soviet people, to mobilise their efforts to the solution of the main task of the five-year plan -- to ensure a further rise of the Soviet people's living standards through stable, ongoing development of the national economy. This is recorded in the resolution of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR unanimously adopted at the afternoon session of the congress.

The section of the resolution devoted to international activities of Soviet trade unions says that the congress binds all trade union bodies "to continue to struggle for an all-round development of the unity of action of the working people and trade unions of all countries in the struggle for averting the war threat and curbing the arms race, for disarmement and for broad cooperation of states with different social systems".

"The congress approves the programme of action of the international trade union movement for the 1980's drafted by the 10th World Congress of Trade Unions, other documents and decisions of the 10th congress".

The congress instructed trade union bodies of the USSR "to continue to develop and strengthen in every way all-round ties and fruitful cooperation with trade unions of socialist countries". "The congress stresses the significance of the continuation and the strengthening of cooperation with trade unions of the emergent states, of rendering all-round assistance to them in the struggle against the domination of international monopolies, exponents of the policy of modern neocolonialism", the document says. The document says further that "the congress believes it necessary to continue to follow the line toward all-round development of contacts and cooperation with trade unions of capitalist countries in their struggle of monopolies, above all transnational monopolies, to shift the burden of the aggravating economic crisis of capitalism on the shoulders of the working masses".

"The congress expresses the conviction that in the current complicated international situation trade unions of all countries will find ways for united action in the struggle for the vital socio-economic and political interests of the working people", says the resolution of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

Message to CPSU

LD201420 Moscow TASS in English 1414 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- The 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions today unanimously adopted a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to Leonid Brezhnev. The message says that Soviet trade unions are a reliable support of the Communist Party among the masses, and that they will make every effort to fulfill the decisions of the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

"Trade unions of the USSR regard as its primary duty to promote in every way the consistent implementation of a peaceful foreign policy course of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, to struggle actively for the realisation of the peace programme for the 1980's drafted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU", the message says. "In the name of averting the war threat, curbing the arms race, in the name of happiness of the people of labor we will continue to strengthen tirelessly the unity of action with trade union and working class movment of all countries, to march in the front ranks of fighters against imperialism, to bear high the banner of proletarian class solidarity".

On behalf of the working people of the country the congress of trade unions approved and supported the new Soviet initiatives, put forward by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the congress of trade unions and expressed the common will of the Soviet people -- to safeguard peace.

Closing of Debate

LD201134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Today the 17th AUCCTU Congress finishes its work. At the morning session the debate on the review reports of AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission was continued. Speaking in the debates were Johanson, chairman of the Estonian Republican Council of Trade Unions; Lazarin, Moscow construction worker and Hero of Socialist Labor, and (Klopov), chairman of the Gorkiyskaya Oblast Council of Trade Unions. More than 50 delegates took part in the discussion of the tasks of the Soviet trade unions in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The final word at the session was spoken by AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shalayev who said:

[Begin recording] With full justification we can say that the 17th AUCCTU Congress is taking place at a high political level, in a businesslike and creative atmosphere. The whole progress of the discussion of the review report convincingly testifies to the fact that the delegates attention was focused on the tasks put forward in the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, in the brilliant, profoundly pithy speech by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. in the greeting from the party Central Committee to our congress and in the AUCCTU review report.

From the congress tribune front-ranking workers and kolkhoz farmers, figures of culture and science, leaders of economic bodies and public organizations and representatives of all sectors of the national economy of the country shared their ideas. The speeches went immeasurably beyond the framework of the review report and filled it with many specific examples of the practical work of the trade union organizations. These examples convincingly confirm the continual growth of the Soviet trade unions' role in the political system of our society, in economic and cultural construction. They testify to the fact that the trade unions of our country, under the leadership of the Communist Party, unswervingly follow the Leninist road and increasingly assert themselves as a school of administration, management and communism.

I would especially like to note that the representatives of the working class and kolkhoz peasantry who spoke brought that high tension of labor and creative activity with which Soviet people toil for the fulfillment of the historic decisions of the 26th congress of our native Communist Party and prepare to worthily mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation inside the walls of this remarkable Hall of Congresses, as it were.

The fresh patriotic initiatives, the labor initiatives, that delegates to the congress, envoys from Moscow and Leningrad, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East, the Ukraine and other union republics have directed to all working people of the counrtry from this tribune are now already receiving wide response from the production collectives of thousands of enterprises of industry, construction, transportation, agriculture and consumer services. They will doubtless become a fresh stimulus in the struggle for successful fulfillment of the national economic plan of the year 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

It is very important that the comrades who spoke did not limit themselves to telling of what has been achieved but submitted many interesting and very important proposals on the basis of the experience of practical, organisational and educational work, taking account of the exising reserves, thus adding to and enriching the program for the future activity of trade unions. Allow me to cordially thank all those delegates who spoke for their creative contribution to the work of the congress. [applause]

Every proposal or wish, every critical remark that they submitted, deserves the most attentive examination by the leading organs of the Soviet trade unions, which will be elected at the congress. This is the main thing that I would like to say in reviewing the outcome of the discussion of the AUCCTU review report to the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR. [end recording]

The delegates adopted the resolution of the congress, in which they approved the activity of the AUCCTU in the review period. The account of the Central Auditing Commission was endorsed. Now the congress has started examining the following points in the agenda: elections of the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission.

Closing Session

LD201606 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] The 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions ended today in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. In the morning session discussion of the reports of AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission was completed. The congress unanimously approved the AUCCTU's work during the period under review. The Central Auditing Commission report was also approved. Elections to the leading bodies of the Soviet trade unions, the AUCCTU and the Central Auditing Commission were then held. A decision on partial changes in the charter of the USSR trade unions was adopted.

At the concluding session the delegates and guests greeted Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov with prolonged applause.

A report on the results of the elections to the leading bodies of the Soviet trade unions was heard.

The delegations animatedly adopted a letter of greetings from the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

AUCCTU Chairman Comrade Shalayev then spoke. All these days, he said, we, the delegates and guests of the congress, have been profoundly stirred and inspired by our direct involvement in a major political event in the life of the Soviet trade unions and our whole country, as well as in international life. Such an event was the speech at our congress by Comrade Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. All the work of the congress was done under the enormous influence of the new, very important tasks that he placed before the Soviet trade unions. I would like to note, like all the comrades who have spoken at the congress, the exceptional fatherly concern for people of labor and for our trade unions expressed by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, the profundity and wisdom of his advice and the benevolence and warmth with which this advice was given once more.

We are profoundly stirred by and proud of the historic fact, the speaker continued, that it was from the rostrum of the 17th Congress of the USSR Trade Unions that Comrade Brezhnev made new and exceptionally important proposals aimed at averting the threat of thermonuclear war and at consolidating peace and the security of the peoples.

In his speech at the congress Comrade Brezhnev said: The party, the state and the trade unions in our country are working hand in hand, coordinating their efforts, each fulfilling its role. This coordination, this unity, is a guarantee of success for the communist cause. It is a unity that we will allow no one to shake. Allow me, the AUCCTU chairman stated, on behalf of the 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions and the whole multimillion army of members of the Soviet trade unions, to repeat these words, which are sacred for us: This is a unity that we will allow no one to shake.

In a few days' time, Comrade Shalayev added, we will return to our labor collectives and to our day-to-day affairs. But the lofty mandate of a delegate to the congress of Soviet trade unions will not lose its force.

This mandate obliges each of us to fulfill an honorable and responsible task: To bring the decisions of the congress to all trade union organizations and to all our work comrades and to start practically implementing them with specific practical deeds without delay.

The AUCCTU chairman expressed the conviction that the congress' delegates will be in the first ranks of the advancing army of labor implementing the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and building communism in our country.

The 17th Congress of USSR Trade Unions has been declared closed. The Internationale has rung out beneath the vaulted ceiling of the hall.

Video Report on Closing

LD202244 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1800 GMT on 20 March carries a 28-minute video recording of the closing session of the 17th AUCCTU Congress in Moscow. The coverage begins with the camera providing shots of delegates and guests standing and applauding, cutting to shots of Chernenko, Grishin, Gromyko and others proceeding to their places in the presidium. The announcer reads out the following list: Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov. The camera cuts to pan shots of the presidium showing, from left to right: Gromyko, Grishin, Chernenko, a vacant seat where Brezhnev sat at the opening session of the congress, Shalayev, an unidentified person, Andropov, Ustinov and Gorbachev in the front row; and Ponomarev, Demichev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin and Rusakov in the second row.

While the announcer reports on the proceedings the camera shows Shalayev addressing the session, intercutting to shots of delegates in the auditorium.

The camera then provides shots of Baturin [not further identified] reading an 8-minute message from the AUCCTU congress to the CPSU Central Committee and Leonid Brezhnev. Andropov, Ustinov and Georgadze can be seen in the background while the camera shows Baturin reading the message from the podium. The camera cuts to pan shots of the presidium showing Kapitonov and Dolgikh and Zimyanin and Rusakov chatting to each other. Camera moves on to shots of Ustinov and Andropov chatting with the unidentified person to Andropov's right. At the conclusion of the message read by Baturin the camera shows the delegates, guests and presidium standing and applauding.

Shalayev then rises to address the congress from his place in the presidium. While Shalayev delivers his 10-minute address the camera pans the delegates in the auditorium, intercutting to pan shots of the presidium and foreign guests. As Shalayev declares the congress closed all rise and sing the Internationale, with the camera panning the delegates and cutting to shots of the presidium, showing Gromyko, Grishin and Chernenko, with Ponomarev, Kuznetsov and Demichev behind them. From another angle the camera shows Andropov, Ustinov and Gorbachev in the front row and Georgadze and Pastukhov in the second row, while the camera provides shots of Gromyko, Grishin, Chernenko and Shalayev in the front row; Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov and Georgadze in the second row; and Katushev and Marchuk in the third row from yet another angle.

At the conclusion of the Internationale the video recording of the final session of the AUCCTU congress ends.

TASS Roundup

LD201506 Moscow TASS in English 1451 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- The 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR which continued here for five days has ended its work.

On the first day the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, Leonid Brezhnev, made a big speech to the delegates.

AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev delivered a report of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU). 51 delegates took part in the discussion of the report.

The congress set up six panels. 114 delegates spoke at their meetings.

The congress was addressed by guests from abroad, representatives from 34 international and national trade union organizations from many countries of the world.

The delegates unanimously adopted an appeal of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions to the working people and trade unions of the world.

The congress unanimously adopted the work of the AUCCTU in the period under review and adopted a resolution on partial changes in the charter of trade unions of the USSR.

The delegates unanimously adopted the resolution of the 17th Congress of Trade Unions.

The congress elected a new composition of the AUCCTU, consisting of 409 people.

To the accompaniment of stormy applause of the delegates the 17th congress adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Leonid Brezhnev.

AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev made a concluding speech at the congress.

After that the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR ended its work.

Subbotin Press Conference

LD202358 Moscow TASS in English 1930 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- A press-conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen has been held in Moscow today on the results of the 17th Congress of the Trade Unions of the USSR.

The main event of the congress has, undoubtedly, been the speech delivered at it by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev. It is of a principled significance for enhancing the effectiveness of work of all Soviet trade unions, for a fuller and more skillful use of the broad rights and possibilities they have, the press-conference was told by Aleksandr Subbotin, secretary of the USSR Central Council of Trade Unions. Leonid Brezhnev's speech has been a great contribution to the development and enrichment of the Leninist teaching of trade unions functioning under the social conditions when power is vested in the people. Along with the growth in the complexity of the tasks of the building of communism in the USSR, the sphere of the activity of trade unions is broadening.

It was pointed out at the press-conference that the new proposals on curbing the arms race, preventing the threat of nuclear war, which were spelled out by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech, are commented on all over the world. We are proud that our congress has become a true rostrum of peace, the secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions said.

The working people fully understand and support the Soviet Union's fresh peace proposals. They accord with their aspirations and hopes. This was pointed out at the congress by foreign guests, who were speaking on behalf of millions of working people. The forum of the Soviet trade unions was attended by delegations from more than 160 trade union confederations in 126 countries representing all continents. Meetings of friendship of trade union delegations from many countries with work collectives of Moscow were held on the days of the congress.

The speakers at the meetings expressed concern over the reckless policy of the ruling circles of the USA and its NATO allies, which are pushing the world to the verge of a thermonuclear war. Hope was expressed at the press conference that those to whom the fresh Soviet proposals are addressed will answer them with constructive actions in the spirit of good will.

The Soviet trade unions which have a total membership of 130 million -- practically all the workers, the collective farm peasantry and working intelligentsia -- will further do their utmost for the implementation of the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state and cooperate in every way possible with all contingents of the international trade union movement in the anti-war struggle.

Answering questions of journalists, the secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions said that international ties and contacts had considerably broadened recently. They are now maintained with trade union federations in 145 socialist, capitalist and developing countries. These ties are becoming increasingly intensive and fruitful from year to year. The Soviet and foreign trade unions have many issues in common, in whose settlement they have a stake. But the main thing, Aleksandr Subbotin stressed, is that we are united by the common concern with preserving peace and delivering mankind from the threat of a new war.

Foreign Delegates Reception

LD201646 Moscow TASS in English 1639 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (AUCCTU) held a reception today in honor of the foreign delegations that took part in the work of the 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions.

The reception was attended by prominent leaders of trade union and workers' movement, leaders of the World Federation of Trade Unions, union activitists from foreign countries, public figures, statesmen and diplomats.

They were greeted by the AUCCTU Chairman Stepan Shalayev.

Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the World Federation of Trade Unions, spoke at the reception on behalf of the foreign delegations.

The reception was held in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

Chairman, Presidium Elected

LD201654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Excerpts] The 17th congress of the USSR trade unions ended at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses today. An AUCCTU plenum was held. The plenum elected Comrade Shalayev as chairman of the AUCCTU and Comrade Prokhorov as deputy chairman and member of the presidium. Comrades Biryukova, Bogatikov, Viktorov, Gladkiy, Zemlyannikova, Kozlov, Mackevicious, Provotorov, Subbotin and Ushakov were elected AUCCTU secretaries and members of the Presidium. A total of 37 people were elected to the AUCCTU Presidium.

The Central Auditing Commission elected Comrade (Kubik) as its chairman.

Shalayev Biography

LD210030 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1355 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar (TASS) -- A plenum of the AUCCTU, which took place today, has elected Stepan Shalayev AUCCTU chairman. He was born in 1929.

After leaving the Moscow Forestry Technology Institute he worked as chief engineer of a timber enterprises, chief of the production technology department of a factory, director of a number of timber enterprises and as chief specialist of the State Committee for the Timber, Cellulose, Paper and Woodworking Industry and for forestry at the USSR Gosplan.

In 1963 Stephan Shalayev was elected chairman of the Central Committee of Trade Unions of Workers of the Timber, Paper and Woodworking Industry, and in 1968 as AUCCTU secretary. Since 1980 he has been USSR Minister of the Timber, Pulp. Paper and Wood Processing Industry.

At the 26th CPSU Congress Stephan Shalayev was elected candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee. He is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

VIKTOROV ARTICLE ON TU MONITORING FUNCTIONS

PM191335 Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by AUCCTU Secretary A. Viktorov under the rubric "Toward the 17th USSR Trade Unions Congress": "Worker Monitors at Their Posts"]

[Text] An important place among the measures in the current 5-year plan's social program belongs to the improvement of the provision of food and industrial goods for the population. The food program that is currently being elaborated and the measures that are being implemented to expand the production and improve the quality of consumer goods and to develop the consumer services sphere are designed to help satisfy Soviet people's daily requirements more fully.

Every morning the doors of 695,000 stores and stalls, 305,000 public catering enterprises and 271,000 workrooms, laundries and various consumer service workshops open in our country. Over 10 million salespeople and cashiers, cooks and confectioners, commodity researchers and economists, masters in the repair of domestic equipment and people with many other specialties serve us. People's well-being and morale depend largely on the standard of their work.

The social significance of these national economic sectors in our daily life was described very graphically by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Stores, canteens, laundries, dry cleaning establishments -- people go there every day. What can they buy? How are they greeted? How do people talk with them? How much time do they spend on various domestic concerns? It is to a large extent on the way that these questions are resolved that people judge our work. They judge it severely and exactingly."

In republics, krays and oblasts economic, soviet and trade union organizations are doing a considerable amount of work to improve the structure of management, specialize trade and consumer service enterprises and improve their activity in satisfying the working people's daily needs and requirements.

In the trade and comsumer services sphere there are many fine labor collectives that treat the fulfillment of their duties with a sense of high duty, seek out opportunities for further improving work efficiency and quality, are concerned to save the time of clients and customers, display a high degree of political and labor activeness and set examples of a communist attitude toward labor. The successes achieved in the sphere of trade and consumer services are undoubted. In providing people with even more of the comforts of life and reducing the time they spend on daily concerns, the workers in these sectors promote the harmonious development of the individual and the creation of favorable conditions for study, children's education, rational leisure and many other matters.

At the same time there are still trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises that are only slowly restructuring their work in accordance with the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress.

We frequently have to spend quite a lot of time hunting something we need, waiting in line and doing unproductive housework because of defects in the work of trade and consumer service enterprises.

There are interruptions in the retail availability of necessities of which there are adequate supplies at depots and warehouses, the work schedule of stores, canteens and repair workshops is not always convenient; there is an inattentive and disrespectful attitude toward customers and clients, deadlines for the execution of orders are not met; their quality is poor; and there are other shortcomings in services.

Nor have negative phenomena like shortchanging customers and giving them short weight, raising prices and rates for services, putting goods in heightened demand on one side and selling them to friends and at speculative prices and thriftlessness yet been eradicated.

The decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee November plenum oblige economic and trade union organizations and trade and consumer service enterprise collectives to wage a resolute struggle against such phenomena and to create an atmosphere of intolerance toward any violations and abuses and to ensure high degree of responsibility on the part of every worker for the state of trade and consumer services for working people.

A considerable role in eliminating these and other shortcomings in the sphere of trade and consumer services belongs to public monitoring [kontrol] by trade unions, which is a component part of socialist democracy. The 26th CPSU Congress stressed the need to continue to intensify monitoring by trade unions and labor collectives of the handling of all questions of people's work, life and daily existence. These party instructions are of paramount significance for the trade unions. Their duty is to ensure constant worker monitoring of the work of trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises.

Implementing party, government and 16th Trade Union Congress resolutions, the AUCCTU has adopted a number of measures of an organizational and legal nature to improve worker monitoring and involve a broad section of workers activists in monitoring the work of trade and consumer service enterprises and raising their efficiency.

As there had been cases of heads of trade enterprises preventing public monitors checking on their work and demanding to see authorizations for each check from higher trade union organs, the USSR Ministry of Trade, the Isentrosoyuz and the AUCCTU sent trade and trade union organs a directive on this subject. On presentation of an authorization to carry out checks in a particular factory members of public monitoring commissions and groups attached to trade union committees and local factory of plant committees must now be allowed to proceed unhindered.

The AUCCTU Presidium also approved new regulations relating to public monitoring commissions and groups attached to trade union committees and factory, plant and local trade union committees monitoring the work of trade and public catering enterprises, which defined their method of work, specified their responsibilities and extended the powers of public monitors. They have been given the right not only to check the service given in trading establishments but also to inspect warehouses and other premises belonging to the enterprise being checked during the check without hindrance and to prepare material on any abuses, misappropriations or other illegal actions for reference to investigatory bodies for trade union and factory plant or local committees. Monitors inspecting work in consumer services enterprises also have the same rights.

Major organizational work has been carried out locally by trade union councils in conjunction with administrations and trade and consumer service departments on making factory, plant or local committees at production enterprises and organizations responsible for organizing permanent worker monitoring of shops, canteens, workshops, studios and other public amenities.

In the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Uzbek and Kirgiz Union Republics and Kuybyshevskaya, Karagandinskaya, Lipetskaya Oblasts, and many others, questions relating to intensifying public monitoring of the work of trade and consumer services enterprises have been examined by trade union councils, committee plenums and presidiums. The ranks of public monitoring commissions and groups have been reinforced with leading workers and honest and conscientious representatives of labor collectives and group seminars are held for monitors to exchange work experience.

Over 1.5 million public monitors from trade union committees and factory, plant or local committees are currently attached to trade and consumer service enterprises. This is 500,000 more than in 1980.

At the Gorkiy automobile plant 1,600 public monitors from the plant trade union committee are monitoring the work of 152 of the city's trade establishments, 68 workers canteens, 22 kitchens and 9 stores dealing in orders for foodstuffs. In addition, over 200 monitors are checking consumer service enterprises in the residential areas the plant's workers lives. Shop worker monitoring commissions and groups are not only discovering all sorts of shortcomings but are also consistently trying to eliminate them. They devote a great deal of attention here to preventing violations and providing all manner of operational assistance to workers in stores, canteens and workshops. As a result, the standard of services at the enterprises being monitored has risen and the number of violations has fallen.

Worker monitors from the trade union committees at Moscow's Serp I Molot plant, the Kalinin coach repair plant, the Mikhaylov ore refining plant, the Magnitogorsk metallurgical combine, Irkutsk's Kuybyshev plant, the Vinnitsa's Podolye Clothing Association and many others are very active.

In present conditions raising the efficiency of worker monitoring by trade unions depends to a great extent on how it interacts with the people's control system, local soviet commissions and "Komsomol searchlight" headquarters and posts.

The Ukrainian SSR has accumulated interesting experience of this sort of work. By a joint resolution of the Ukrainian Trade Union Council, the people's control committee, the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee and the republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Trade, a republic coordinating commission for monitoring the work of trade and public catering enterprises has been created and is operating here. The same sort of coordinating commissions have been set up in oblasts, cities and rayons. Among their members are workers from oblast trade union councils and representatives of oblast, rayon and city trade union committees, factory, plant or local committees at industrial enterprises, worker monitoring commissions, and all monitoring organs.

The coordinating commissions carry out their work according to a unified plan. Their constituent monitoring organizations have their own checking plans, which are all coordinated, and this helps prevent duplication and parallelism. Organizing monitoring in this way has made it possible to carry out mass swoops and checks on work in trade and public catering enterprises in the republic, oblasts, cities and rayons.

Cooperation between people's and trade union control organs is increasing. The USSR People's Control Committee and the AUCCTU recently adopted a joint resolution approving the practice of collaboration between people's control organs and trade union organizations in Vladimirskaya Oblast.

Here, measures elaborated by people's control committees and trade union organizations designed to further increase cooperation between them provided the organizational basis for joint action and for making monitoring planned and purposive. At most enterprises in the oblast joint monitoring is now carried out by people's control groups and factory, plant or local committees with wide participation by workers, employees, engineers and technicians, which has made it possible to make fuller use of labor collectives in the struggle against negative phenomena and in helping trade enterprises to provide better-organized trade services for workers.

However, not all trade union councils and committees have taken appropriate measures to improve worker monitoring in trade, public catering and consumer service enterprises. There are still few public monitors at enterprises in the Latvian SSR and the Kabardino-Balkarskaya ASSR. In a number of labor collectives in Dzhambulskaya Oblast, groups of public monitors responsible for checking assigned enterprises have still not been elected. Sometimes spot-checks are carried out on an ad hoc basis or superficially, are not always carried through to the end or are limited to the preparation of documents without subsequent monitoring to check that appropriate measures have been taken.

As checks carried out by the AUCCTU have shown, shortcomings in the work of trade and consumer service enterprises are most often found where worker monitoring is not very well established. For example, in Korovskaya Oblast, where violations of trading regulations had increased, there were nearly 90 percent fewer public monitors than the norms recommended in the regulations relations to public monitoring commissions and groups attached to trade union committees and factory plant or local committees.

After this question had been examined by the AUCCTU Secretariat and measures had been taken by trade union councils and committees to step up worker monitoring the number of retail trade enterprises in which violations of prices had been discovered was over 50 percent lower in 1981 than in 1980. The sale of goods in increased demand was also better ordered.

Trade union councils and committees must make provision for participation by public monitoring groups and commissions in measures designed to improve the system in the field of services; focus their attention not only on exposing shortcomings but also on eliminating the causes of any negligence; provide them with constant assistance in solving acute problems; react in a businesslike way to their signals; and take persons allowing or facilitating abuses to task more severely.

Public monitoring is an important way of cultivating in people both the feeling that they are masters of their own country and a high sense of personal responsibility for the cause of society as a whole. For this reason it is necessary to continue to improve the organization of public monitoring and increase its vigilance, strive to make businesslike cooperation between trade unions and people's control, local soviet ispolkoms and other monitoring organs more concrete and permanent and help make monitoring thorough, exhaustive, constant and effective.

BREZHNEV TO ATTEND TASHKENT AWARDS CEREMONY

Moscow Departure

LD220948 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, left Moscow for Tashkent today. He will be taking part in the festivities devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to the Uzbek SSR, which is being awarded it for labor successes achieved by the working people of the republic in the development of cotton cultivation and the production of other agricultural crops.

At Vnukovo Airport, Comrade Brezhnev was seen off by Comrades Andropov, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Ustinov, Chernenko, Demichev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Kapitonov, Dolgikh, Zimyanin, Rusakov; Members of the CPSU Central Committee Bugayev, Tsinev, Tsukanov, Shchelokov; Candidate Members of the CPSU Central Committee Blatov, Georgadze, Golikov, Poplavskiy; Members of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission Losev and Falin; and other comrades.

Accompanying Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the trip are Aleksandrov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and aide to the CPSU Central Committee general secretary; Zamyatin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of a CPSU Central Committee department; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of CPSU Central Committee affairs.

Arrival in Tashkent

LD221316 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has arrived in Tashkent. He is to take part in celebrations devoted to the presentation of the Order of Lenin to Uzbekistan. The republic has received this award for labor successes achieved by the working people in the development of cotton cultivation and the production of other agricultural crops.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was welcomed at Tashkent airport by Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee; Usmankhodzhayev, chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium; and Khudayberdyyev, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was also welcomed in Tashkent by leaders of the fraternal republics Comrades Kunayev, Usubaliyev, Rasulov and Gapurov, who have arrived for the celebrations.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was warmly welcomed by thousands of inhabitants of the Uzbek capital.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MEETING IN MOSCOW 19 MAR

LD191604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Excerpt] A meeting of representatives of collectives, enterprises and organizations, front-ranking workers and production innovators in the capital was held in Moscow today at the Rossiya Cinema. The participants proposed that a communist subbotnik be held on 17 April devoted to the 112th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The participants in the meeting were addressed by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

IDEOLOGICAL SEMINAR CONVENES IN KRASNOVDSK

GF191851 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Mar 82

[Text] As has already been announced, a seminar of the republic's leading party economic and ideological cadres dedicated to the tasks emerging from the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 17th AUCCTU Congress was held in Krasnovodsk on 17 March.

During the oblast seminar of the [word indistinct], economic and ideological activ, held in Krasnovodsk today the tasks of the oblast's party organizations and of all workers outlined in the speech delivered by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium at the 17th AUCCTU congress, were discussed. Comrade Mitrin, Krasnovodsk Obkom first secretary, presented a report. [Name indistinct], the lecturer at the propaganda department of the CPSU Central Committee, lectured to participants on the foreign political activity of the CPSU Central Committee and the contemporary situation of (?ideology) in light of the speech of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th AUCCTU Congress.

The seminar adopted the corresponding resolutions on the questions discussed. [Name indistinct] and (Rayakh), the instructors at the CPSU Central Committee, and Karryyev, chief of the Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the seminar.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 18 MARCH

LD200148 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 18 March. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

18 March

Sowing has begun in the south of Kazakhstan. Machines are in the fields of Chimkentskaya, Dzhambulskaya and Alma-Atinskaya Oblasts and sowing of spring wheat, barley and perennial grasses is in progress. Much work has to be done. Spring is late this year and the work period is short. More than 1 million hectares of wheat have to be sown. (0100 GMT)

More regions in Tadzhikistan join in the sowing: In the republic spring crops have already been sown on more than 30,000 hectares. (0304 GMT)

WEATHER, SOIL AND CROP CONDITIONS EVALUATED

PM220815 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 14 Mar 82 p 1

[Report by Agrometerologist N. Ignatova: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] In the first 10 days of March it was mild in the USSR's European territory. In most parts temperatures were 2-7 degrees above average. In the southern zone temperatures rose above zero near or somewhat earlier than the usual time. In southern Belorussia, in Moldavia, in the Ukraine except for eastern oblasts, in the Kalytskaya ASSR and Astrakhanskaya Oblast, in most of Volgogradskaya Oblast, in the eastern parts of Rostovskaya Oblast and Stavropoleskiy Kray and in southern and western Krasnodarskiy Kray the snow has left the fields. Fields in some parts of Lipetskaya and Tambovskaya Oblasts are free of snow. The soil in the zone remains frozen, except in the Crimea and southern and western parts of the Kuban. In other places the fields are under snow, although the level has fallen markedly.

Throughout the European territory winter grain crops and perennial grasses are dormant. Wintering conditions remained entirely satisfactory in most parts. Fruit crops there were also in a state of enforced dormancy. Only in areas west of a line joining Grodno, Chernigov and Zaporozhye are also in the southeast part of the North Caucasus have plants stirred. The results of twig growth show that almost everywhere wintering of fruit crops is ending satisfactorily with little bud damage. Only in parts of the Crimea and in a number of areas of Saratovskaya and Volgogradskaya Oblasts and Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy Krays is there an increased percentage of damaged buds on some drupaceous trees.

The weather continued to be mild in farming regions of west Siberia and in northern and western oblasts of Kazakhstan. Only in southern and central oblasts of Kazakhstan was it 1-3 degrees colder than usual. The snow is deep (20-25cm) in areas of winter grain crops. The minimum soil temperature at a depth of 3 cm remained within the minus 10-minus 14 range. It was somewhat lower in Tomskaya Oblast.

It also remained mild in east Siberia and the Far East, with average temperature 3-7 degrees higher than usual and large 24-hour variations. Minimum temperatures varied between minus 20 and minus 35 degrees.

The weather was normal for the time of year in central Asia. In the south the 10-day period temperature passed the 5-degree mark and most crops resumed growth. Buds swelled and, in places, opened on cherry, apricot, peach, apple, pear, cherry, plum and mulberry trees. Winter grain crops were growing during most of the period. The arable soil layer was nice and moist. Cereal grasses and alfalfa began to sprout in southern parts of central Asia, in Ferganskaya, Andizhanskaya, Tashkentskaya, Namanganskaya and Oshskaya Oblasts and in southern Chimketskaya Oblast. By and large the crops were in good condition following the period of winter.

Farmers in the central Asian republics are starting spring field work.

SOVIET LEADERS ANNOUNCE MARSHAL CHUYKOV'S DEATH

LD201224 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Moscow, 20 Mar, TASS -- The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presiduum of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have announced with deep sorrow that Marshal Vasiliy Chuykov, prominent Soviet military leader and celebrated hero of the Great Patriotic War, died on Thursday aged 82.

The obituary, signed by leaders of the CPSU and the Soviet state and prominent military leaders, says that Vasiliy Chuykov's participation in the Great Patriotic War marked a bright page in his life. He was commander of the legendary 62nd Army, which defended Stalingrad with fortitude and courage and later took part in major offensive operations and the liberation of the Ukraine, Belorussia and Poland. In the post-war years, Vasiliy Chuykov was chief commander of the Group of Soviet Troops in Germany, commander of the Kiev Military District, chief commander of the ground forces -- deputy defense minister of the USSR, and commander of the USSR's civil defence. Since 1972 he held a responsible position at the Defence Ministry.

Marshal Chuykov made a worthy contribution to the cause of enhancing the combat readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces and the defence capability of the socialist state, the obituary emphasises.

Funeral Arrangements

LD210928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] To organize the funeral of Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have formed a government commission under the chairmanship of Comrade Kulikov. It has been decreed that Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov is to be buried in Volgograd at Mamayevo Kurgan.

The government commission announced that the lying-in-state of Marshal of the Soviet Union Chuykov is to be held in the Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army named after Frunze. Access to the lying-in-state will be from 1000 to 1200 on 22 March. The funeral of Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov will take place on 23 March in Volgograd at Mamayevo Kurgan.

Chuykov's Honor Guard

LD221056 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Text] Today the working people of Moscow and soldiers of the capital garrison bid farewell to Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov, eminent Soviet general, celebrated hero of the Great Patriotic War, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice hero of the Soviet Union, marshal of the Soviet Union. The Red Banner Hall of the Central House of the Soviet Army imeni Frunze, where the coffin with the body of Chuykov has been placed, is draped with the colors of mourning. There are wreaths, one with the inscription: to Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov from the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Ten o'clock in the morning. Comrades Gorbachev, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Kuznetsov and Kapitonov are standing in the guard of honor. Senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of the working people of the capital were also in the guard of honor.

Twelve o'clock: Access to the hall if closed. Only relatives and friends remain by Chuykov's coffin. The funeral of Vasiliy Ivanovich Chuykov will take place on 23 March in the hero town of Volgograd at Mamayevo Kurgan.